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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....MAY 18, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Gladstone has offered the position of Poet Laureate to John Ruskin.

Creditors of the suspended Clinton Bank are to receive a dividend of 33½ per cent.

The Thirty-six annual commencement of Greensboro Female College takes place on May 24th and 25th.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the North Carolina State Dental Society will be held at Raleigh, May 23--26, (inclusive).

The North Carolina Lumber Co.'s new mills, near Tillery, Halifax county, N. C., are about completed and will be put in operation shortly.

The United States Leather Company was last week formed with a capital stock of $120,000,000. This is probably the largest industrial combine ever known in this country. It was organized, under New Jersey laws.

The Georgia watermelon has been taking a more prominent position in the shipments of Southern fruits to Northern points, and this present season will probably see the greatest crop ever grown. There are now growing nearly 30,000 acres of this fruit, and at an average yield this give 15,000 car loads which will be sold in the Northern markets.

A new line of stages is being arranged to run from Rutherford to Asheville. The route is through the grand and beautiful HickoryNut Gap, right under the famous old Bald Mountain, in sight of Chimney Rock, Vance's Nose and Hickory Nut Falls, and within a mile of Bald Mountain Cave, Bat Cave, the Bottomless Pools, Esmeralda' Cabin and numerous other wonders of nature.

Among the amendments of the Constitution of the State of California which are to be submitted to a vote of the people at the next election is one restricting the suffrage to persons who can read and write, with the exception of citizens who are over 60 years of age. This amendment is said to have been framed in response to a popular demand, and to be certain of ratification.

The State Medical Society met in Raleigh last week. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. W. H. H. Cobb, of Goldsboro; Vice Presidents, Dr. J. A. Hodges. of Wilmington; Dr. R. W. Tate, of Greensboro; Dr. Willis Alston, of Littleton; Dr. M. H. Fletcher, of Asheville; Secretary, Dr R. D. Jewett, of Wilmington; Treasurer, Dr. M. P. Perry. of Macon. The committee chose as orator for next year Dr. E. G. Moore, of Toisnot. The next session will be held at Greensboro, May 15, 1894.

The World's Fair will be open on Sunday. This is right, says the North Carolinian. It is done that the working people may have a reasonable chance to visit it. The effects of it can be only good- A telling blow will be given to Pharisaism and Puritanism in reference to the Sabbath. It will close on that day Chicago's haunts of vice, be they dives or palaces, and give to the thousands who are compelled to labor all the rest of the week an opportunity to enjoy a day of pleasure and improving knowledge.

Never in the history of the world has such a feat been performed as the casting of the statue of a living person in silver, which has just been accomplished at Chicago. Montana proposed to have a statue of justice, and Ada Rehan was selected as the model. A plaster model was first made, and when ready, seventy thousand dollars worth of silver was melted and poured into the mould. An hour later the beautiful work of art was inspected. Its height is five feet ten inches, and it will stand on a silver globe two feet in diameter. It is said to be very beautiful.

We have received, says the Wilmington Messenger, a full abstract of President Winston's address in New York on the Negro delivered some weeks ago. It is unquestionably of interest to North Carolina. It is fair and just to the negro, but plain facts are stated in a plain, forceful way. The conclusion arrived at by Dr. Winston is:

1. That the present struggle of the Negro is purely *industrial*.
2. That if he wins this struggle he will fight for social and political power.
8. That his progress since emancipation has been *intellectual* but not moral, nor material, speaking generally.

Emperor William, says the Wilming Messenger, evidently does not understand the temper of the Germans or the particular age in which he lives. He cannot carry out his abitrary, usurping schemes of personal government, defying the properly appointed legislative tribunal, and doing simply as he pleases without awakening anger and possibly open resistance. The German people are more alive to tyrannical one man power in 1893, than they were in 1848. His determination to disregard and override the action of the Reichstag may prove hazardous, even though he rely on his great army to back him in his high handed measures. He may arouse an opposition much vaster than he apprehends now. If his venerable father were living he could give young William a few wise hints that would be much to his benefit and safety.

The convention of the Republican League, says the Atlanta Journal, now in session at Louisville, is evidently impressed with the necessity of finding new issues for the Republican party. The result of the last national convention convinced many Republicans that the country cannot be carried on a platform composed mainly of protectionism and the force bill. The Louisville convention proposes to adopt woman's suffrage as one of the cardinal principles of the party. Many leading Republicans are already its avowed and ardent advocates, and a strong effort will undoubtedly be made to incorporate in the next national Republican platform the idea set forth in the resolutions adopted at Louisville yesterday. The Republican party is badly rattled. It realizes that it cannot win on its old idea, and its efforts to find and adopt some new issue that will give hope of success are quite amusing.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Prussian Government has found fault with recent remarks of the Pope. ——The death of a Democratic member of the Illinois Legislature very greatly impairs the chances of a reapportionment of the Congressional and Senatorial districts. ——A New York Central engine on Wednesday made a mile in thirty-two seconds. ——The Capital National bank of Indianapolis and the Columbia National bank of Chicago have failed. ——Austria protests formally against the expulsion from Russia of a member of the Austrian Reichstag who was temporarily residing on an estate he owned in Russian Poland. —— The firm of R. R. Robinson & Co., bankers and brokers of Wilmington, Del., have failed for $300,000. ——Frank Hickey, arrested for the murder of John M. Clayton, of Arkansas, on the statement of a penitentiary convict, has been released. ——The Russian treaty, ratifications of which were exchanged on the 20th ult., has been received at the State Department. ——The revolutionists in Nicaragua have gained complete control of that country and the United States Government has ordered the Atlant to the eastern and the Alliance to the western coast of that nation to protect the Nicaraguan canal and other property of American citizens. ——Secretary Carlisle has overruled the decisions of six of his predecessors as to the rights of Government officials to a moiety on informer's share of fines, etc., and is sustained by the Attorney General. ——The President has been making enquiry of several of our Congressmen about certain applicants for office from this State. ——It was rumored in Washington last week that two leading "Alliance Democrats" were to be appointed right away to comfortable positions, but as yet nothing has come of it. ——Col. A. H. A. Williams is at home for a rest. ——The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar in session at Newbern elected officers for the ensuing term. Two Chapters were issued. All the commanderies were represented. ——The first crevasse on the Mississippi levees is reported from Lake Port, Ark. ——The clerks of the two Appropriation committees of Congress have just completed a synopsis of the acts of the last sessions as to appropriations, offices established and abolished, etc ——The Populists of Alabama have already begun to bestir themselves for the next Gubernatorial campaign. ——A negro was lynched at Marion, Va., last week for assaulting a white woman. He cut her throat. She lived long enough to identify him. ——The bill to reestablish the railroad commission was defeated in the Florida Senate. ——Mrs. Steel, an aeronaut, made an ascension in Tarboro last week. When several hundred feet in the air the balloon took fire and the parachute failed to work. Pistol shots were fired as a signal of her immediate danger, but she was unable to disconnect the parachute. The balloon with parachute open came swiftly to the ground. The thousand or more spectators breathlessly watched her flight. She was enveloped in the canvass, but was not seriously injured when extricated. To witness her falling was a sight that almost chilled the blood in one's veins. ——There were seven failures among London stockbrokers Friday. The rate of exchange was raised to 3¾ per cent. ——In a riot at Durango, Mexico, five of the mob and one policeman were killed. ——The express car of a Mobile and Ohio railroad train was robbed Thursday night by two masked men at Laketon, Ky. ——Edward O. Leech, director of the mint, has sent the President his resignation to take effect May 31t. ——The Dunkirk National bank of Dunkirk, Ind., has failed and several other banks owned by the same persons are reported gone to the wall. ——The President has appointed John W. Bryan postmaster at Goldsboro, N. C. ——The condition of the treasury continues to improve. ——The Scotch-Irish congress of America is now in session in Springfield, Ohio. ——Gen. Wade Hampton, railroad commissioner started Tuesday on an inspection tour of the subsidized Pacific railroads. He has his private car in which to travel. ——The American Baptist Educational society, the Southern Baptist Educational conference and the Southern Baptist convention held their session in Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Hume, of our State University, was re-elected secretary of the second named body. ——The new Cunard steamer Campania breaks the record for eastern trips in 5 days, 17 hours and 42 minutes. ——A. H. Revill, Lyman J. Gage, Edwin Walker, Ferdinand W. Peck and Henry B. Stone, of the local World's Fair directory have held a protracted session to formulate a plan for Sunday opening. They recommended two propositions. First, that the World's Columbian Exposition be opened to the public on every Sunday from this date to October 31st. Second, that the World's Columbian Exposition return to the treasurer of the United States $2,500,000 appropriated by Congress to its use, the Government to become responsible for the payment of the juries of award if appointed by the national commission. ——Capt. John Wilkes, of Charlotte has been appointed a visitor to the Naval Academy. ——Secretary Smith says his department prefers to promote men now in the service to appointing new men. —— Secretary Carlisle says of Mr. Sturtevant that a man who has held a position thirty-two years has held it long enough. ——The impression prevails at Washington that the District Attorney for the Western North Carolina district will be appointed in two weeks. ——Representative Grady is making efforts to remove the postmasters at Jacksonville and Clarkton as well as at other places. ——Ex-Auditor Sanderlin has been offered a place in the treasurer's office. —— The Bank of Charlevoix, at Charlevoix, Mich., fails. ——There were bank failures at Lawton. Mich., where the officials disappeared, also at Russianville, Ind., at Greentown, Ind., at Ottawa. Iowa, at Morristown, Greenwood and Ganeva, Ind. ——W. H. Thomas & Son, wholesale whiskey dealers, of Louisvile, have failed. ——Luttrell and Carlisle were hanged at Sherman, Texas, last week. The widow of their victim witnessed the execution. ——The fight for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Virginia is to be a pretty hot one. Three candidates are in the field. ——Statistics of exports of breadstuffs for April, the first quarter of this year and for the last ten months show great decrease compared with same periods of last year. ——The liquor dealers of the State are forming an association with a provisional committee with headquarters at Raleigh, A. V. Dockery being temporary secretary.

Southern Society Before the War.

N. Y. World.

In 1842 the city of Savannah, in which I was born, was a very aristocratic town. Its society was composed of planters and professional men. Trade had no social footing in it of any movement. The Southern planter was born aristocrat. He had literally as much power in his sphere as any old feudal lord. His slaves were the creatures of his caprice and pleasure. The work of their hands supported him, gave him his position and influence, and he, therefore, most naturally scrupulously nurtured and cared for them. Their loss was his life. I have seen a Southern planter leave a large dinner party, jump into a saddle and ride nearly twenty miles to care for a sick negro. I have lived on a plantation with twelve hundred slaves, all devotedly attached to their master, evidencing as much loyalty and fealty as an Englishman to his sovereign and taking great pride in their master and mistress.

In fifteen years of boyhood at the South, seeing every phase of plantation life, I can only say that I have witnessed no individual scene of cruelty. Some hardship I have seen, but no down right cruelty. The only man whom I ever saw separate families (that is on being compelled to sell all the negroes on a plantation), selling them separately for a profit, instead of in families, was a Philadelphian. At such action a murmur of indignation went up in Savannah, and had the person remained he would have been sent to Coventry. The life of a successful planter was one of great sunshine and pleasure. I well remember Mr. James Potter (the brother-in-law of Commodore Stockton), who had his summer home at Princeton, N. J., and a fine plantation, "Cole Raine," which he inherited from his father, on the banks of the Savannah River, some six miles from Savannah, carrying me over his one-story brick wine-room, and pointing out demijohn after demijohn of his highly prised Old Madeira, with the dates of the vintage carefully recorded on the demijohn, and his pride in exhibiting it. Then followed the calling up of the old family coachman, and giving him his orders for the day, when the family were to dine at an adjacent plantation. Like a Patriarch, all went with him, wife and children, who gathered around his neighbor's festive board, whe re was displayed every delicacy that the country could furnish. Then Madeira was given first, last and all the time, from the appearance of the old-fashioned, rich mock turtle soup, with its delicious force-meat balls, to the truffle and the ice-cream. In those days ice-cream was the event of the dinner, for at the South cream is a choice commodity, hard to get sweet and good, but still they had it flanked with jellies, Charlotte russe, and what was then known in Savannah as "snow balls" (light pound cake covered with a thick sugar coating.)

A dinner then was an event. Every member of the family felt that it was an occasion of importance. The old negro butler with his assistant would slave over his decanters, polishing them till you could see your face in them. The boys of the family were despatched on their ponies to collect all the celery they could find, for that, again, was rare and hard, to get. The colored fisherman was sent off to catch rockfish, and at daybreak the young negro huntsman went in search of game. You rarely sit down to less than one wild turkey, a ham, a haunch of venison and wild ducks. The ladies left the table in single file at the conclusion of the dinner the gentlemen standing until the last had disappeared. The folding doors were then closed, the cloth removed and the old black mahogany table, like a mirror, was covered with Madeira decanters standing in silver casters, and at each plate was a glass finger-bowl with four pipestem glasses on their sides just touching the water. Round went the decanters, toast after toast was drunk, story after story told, and then I knew that in my father's house, if the dinner was on a festival like Christmas or New Year's, my parent would burst forth in song with his old English ballad:

Lord Thomas, he was a bold forester,
The keeper of the King's deer.
Lady Eleanor was a fine woman,
Lord Thomas he loved her dear.

Bravely going through it, though he knew not a note of music and had no song in him; still there were bright fires, great Southern hospitality, endless talk on wines, considerable drinking and a grand total of great spirit, enjoyment and "go" in the whole affair.

In those days in the city of Savannah itself there were many accomplished, high-bred ladies who would have been brilliant ornaments to any society. They entertained of an evening charmingly, in a way we would now call very simple. It was a style of entertainment, however, that even now would be appreciated in the old Fauborg of Paris; for, be it known, in that cherished circle they like simplicity in entertaining, provided it is beyond criticism. Its very simplicity evidences great refinement and taste. At these evening receptions there was always a "buffet table" in one of the rooms of American chicken salad (such as no Frenchman can make), American ice-cream, the best in the world, made of pure cream, stewed oysters, such as you never see in these modern days, and thin bread and butter, with a huge punch-bowl of Jamaica rum punch, while in the early part of the evening both tea and coffee were served. Terrapin then formed no part of the supper, as at the South, they always made soup of them for their dinner, and never served them at supper, as we do. Pate de foie gras was then also unknown, but where one got oysters in perfection (not cooked up and thickened with flour and milk), a perfect chicken salad, good ice-cream with plenty of champagne, it is all one needs at any supper. When they gave grand public balls or private balls a supper was provided with venison and game in abundance. In those times there were no elaborate toilets, there was great simplicity in dress, woman's conquests were made by the charms and graces given them by nature rather than by art of women modistes and men milliners. There was then great refinement, delicacy and much cultivation among the women; and the men prided themselves, above all things, on being gentlemen. This gave tone to society. Money had in no sense the power that it has now. Birth, breeding and cultivation were the requisites society demanded as a passport to its inner circle.

Items of Interest.

President Cleveland owns a fourth interest in the Miller and Sands coal and mineral lands, lying in Wayne county, West Virginia.

The largest piece of copper ever taken out of the Michigan upper peninsula was brought to the surface from the Quincy mine. It weighed about nine tons.

It is computed that if a man were as strong of muscle in proportion as a flea he could shoulder a 60-ton locomotive and carry it from New York to San Francisco without rest.

It is said that the orange was originally a berry of the size of the ordinary wild cherry. Its evolution in size and sweetness is the result of 1,500 years of attention by horticulturists.

At the entrance of the harbor of Bastia, in Corsica, is a rock which bears striking likeness to a lion couchant, even to its mane, which is formed by a thick growth of bushes and creeping plants.

Lord Craven's marriage in turned up trousers wasn't necessarily an Anglicism. They may have been cut too long in the wedding haste, or he may have mislaid his suspenders.—Columbia.

Reverend gentlemen who argue that a belief in infant damnation is necessary for the prevention of infanticide would seem to belong to that school of logic which strains at a gnat and swallows a camel.

The business of colonizing Africa with white people goes on apace. An expedition left England some two weeks ago for Mozambique as advance party of settlers who are to colonize some 300 square miles of territory between the rivers Zambesi and Sabi.

The Yellowstone Park, 60 miles by 55 miles is a wonder-land abounding in boiling springs and volcanoes, soda springs, sulphur mountains, and geysers larger even than those of Iceland, falls of 350 feet, and a canon unequaled for grandeur and beauty.

The slang names applied to certain New York churches 20 years or more ago were thought then to be rather smart, but one never hears now of the Church of the Holy Turtle, the Church of the Holy Zebra, and the Church of the Holy Blowers. Perhaps this indicates a little finer taste in the general public. The Little Church Around the Corner is about the only one that keeps its ultra-religious title.

OLD LIFE IN INDIA.

There Were Hundreds of Creeds and Thousands of Assassins.

Up to the breaking out of the Sepoy rebellion in India there were no less than 226 different religious creeds in that country, each having a numerous following. There were no less than thirty-two grades of caste, and the lines were so rigidly drawn that it was almost impossible for one to travel or do business. Even in the ranks of the troops maintained by the East India Company everything went by caste. If a soldier of second caste walked near enough to the campfire of a soldier of the first caste to cast his shadow across it, the fire had to be put out and rebuilt on another spot, says an exchange. Out of a regiment numbering 800 men not more than 100 could use the same vessels for carrying water or cooking food.

Up to this same date it was estimated by English statisticians that there were in India 200,000 professional thugs, 175,000 professional stranglers who used the hands alone, 100,000 professional poisoners and at least 250,000 men who made theft, robbery and murder by violence their daily and only avocation. All but the latter class traveled about as religious devotees and sheltered themselves behind the mantle of "faith." India was intensely religious, and yet each and every creed was declared by all others to be a fraud and a sham. Every ruler, even down to the head man of the village, had arbitrary powers, but so long as murder and robbery were perpetrated in the name of religion the authorities dared not interfere. The British were in India for money. Previous to the mutiny they were careful not to interfere with caste or creed. If a British official in a town on the Nerbudda, Gadavery or Ganges river counted forty corpses per day floating down stream, or if he figured up 200 murders in a month in his territory, not even an official inquiry was set on foot. So long as the natives kept their hands off the English there was no desire to punish them. At Nagpoor, 500 miles east of Bombay, the number of deaths at the hands of thugs, stranglers, poisoners and professional robbers during the twelve months preceding the outbreak was 1,384, and yet not one single criminal was brought to justice.

"The flowers that bloom in the Spring" are not more vigorous than are those person who purify their blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The fabled Elixer Vitæ could scarcely impart greater vivacity to the countenance than this wonderful medicine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

French Deputies.

New York Sun.]

To Americans, who know that after the excitement of the presidential election is over there will be no change of importance for four years, these continual ministerial modifications of the French cabinet appear strange, and their effect is prejudicial to France both as regards her domestic prosperity and her international prestige. Under the directory there were two legislative bodies the "Five Hundred" and the "Ancients." After holding their sessions in various places—more or less convenient—it was decided to give them the Palais Bourbon, which had been built in 1722, but never occupied. They took possession of the building in the year VII of the republic (1798). During the preceding year the necessary improvements had been made to render it suitable for the use to which it was then devoted.

From that time, under the different titles of "Palace of the Council of the Five Hundred," "Palace of the Legislative Corps" and "Chamber of Deputies," it has always remained consecrated to the service of the people's representatives.

From time to time such improvements as economy would permit were made, but it was not until 1807, under Napoleon I, that the grand staircase, surmounted by the portal facing the Place de la Concorde, familiar to all visitors to Paris, was constructed. Then it was also that the colossal statues of Justice and Prudence, Sully, Colbert, L'Hopital and D'Aguesseau were placed where they now stand. These statues, by the bye, which look like marble are in reality made of stone and covered with a coating of white glaze.

Under Napoleon I the building was at first called the "Palace of the Legislative Corps," and the deputies wore brilliant uniforms. This caused a writer of the time to say, "He gave the deputies a brilliant costume, embroidered with gold, and at the same time withdrew their right of free speech."

It was in 1814 that the name was changed to that the building bears to-day, "Palace of the Chamber of Deputies," or, as it is more generally called now, "Chamber of Deputies." But if the legislators of the year of grace 1893 do not wear gold embroidered uniforms there still remains in their ceremonies a good deal of the pomp and ceremony which usually appertain to monarchies.

The president of the chamber lives in a mansion on the Quai d'Orsay, the grounds of which join these surrounding the chamber of deputies. Before the opening of each sitting he is escorted through the long Salle des Pas Perdus (reserved for the use of members of parliament and journalists) by a detachment of infantry in command of a captain. The drums beat, and the procession is preceded by a georgeously attired usher, who announces, "Monsieur le President."

Thus escorted, the president mounts his seat, high above the tribune from which the members speak, and immediately there is a noise of members scrambling to their seats, like school boys afraid of being marked late. This part of the proceedings is about as undignified as the entrance of the president is imposing. After tapping his desk with a large paper knife, or in case of much noise ringing a brass bell, the president declares the sitting open, and a relative silence is established for a moment. The formal business of reading the minutes of the last sitting is gone through, and then the discussion upon the question of the day begins. When unimportant, everybody who is not engaged in letter writing talks. When the question before the house is of interest, silence is maintained until somebody sets the example of interrupting or perhaps insulting the speaker.

Then the scene is one which has often been described by clever writers and artists, but which must be seen to be appreciated. The ushers inside the chamber, who wear evening dress, white ties and swords, have frequently to come between excited deputies, who, but for their intervention, would often come to blows.

These ushers form in reality the most conservative part of the assembly, for they, with few exceptions, grow old in the service. They are almost as familiar with the rules of the house as the president himself, and they regard newly elected members very much as an usher in a public school regards a new boy. They know that every deputy drinks while speaking, and one of them is especially told off to order from the buffet the particular beverage with which a speaker is wont to moisten his parched lips during a heated debate.

It is upon these occasions that the French chamber treats the world to some of those surprises "which no fellow can understand." What is called in France le petit jeu des combinasions is played, and often a government majority of to-day is turned into a minority to-morrow.

The fact is, that the majority of the deputies are men who would be loath to lose their pay of 25 francs per day and the honors attached to the post of representative of the people. That is why the fear of dissolution often induces them to give a ministry a majority rather than provoke its overthrow and the crisis consequent thereon.

Two ministerial portfolios are especially coveted—those of the interior and finance—for besides the importance of the posts there is an ancient custom in connection with them. The day after the acceptance of the portfolio one of the grave, white necktied, sword bearing ushers calls upon each minister and hands him an envelope containing 60,000 francs for frais de deplacement, or moving expenses. If he retains his portfolio but a single day, he never returns the $12,000, nor is he expected to.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The New South Nonsense.

Washington Post.

In his speech at the Grant birthday banquet last week in Philadelphia, Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, made timely and sensible reference to the silly gush which certain orators and writers are wont to indulge concerning the so-called "New South." Mr. Breckenridge said:

"I hear to-night of a new South. There is no new South in a certain sense, but in another there is a new North and a new South and a new Republic that has emerged from these dark days of strife. We are a new people, we see each other better than our fathers did; we know each other better than our elder brothers knew, but it is the old South on which you are to build. It is no maudlin new South, denying its heroes, on whom you are to build, but an old South, proud of its history and of its people. We! We! are citizens of the new Republic, faithful to our allegiance and true to the flag. Having lost like gentleman, we abide by the result of the conflict. It isn't the man who apologizes whom you need to build upon; it is the man who did his best and is deuced sorry he couldn't do more who makes a foundation for a strong republic, for he feels now that this is his country and he will be loyal to it."

Ever since Mr. Henry W. Grady made his first speech of "reconciliation," away back, years ago, we have heard of the "New South" as though it represented a novel departure in thought, purpose, and morality. The phrase conveyed the suggestion of an old South, sullen, rancorous, impracticable, and reactionary—a South that hated the Union, that still dreamed of slavery, that still meditated treason. Time went on; the "New South" cult extended its horizon; sentimental young men, just out of college, who had not taken part in the war and knew nothing of the feelings of those who had, joined their little trickling rills to the broad and turgid stream of hog-wash. Everybody who wanted to attract Northern attention, and, incidentally, to have himself invited to big annual dinners, rose up and delivered an impassioned and incoherent rhapsody. Pimply youths, with a flow of curdled sophomoric volubility, announced themselves as "successors of Henry Grady." Almost any one who could turn a sounding period, or wash a cheap idea with oroide, came forward as an apostle of the imagined dispensation.

Mr. Breckenridge, however, tells what well-informed persons have known from the beginning. There is no "New South" in the sense of a departure from and a protest against an old South. The best citizens of that section are those who took part in the struggle and the children who have inherited their qualities. These represent the worth, the intelligence, the patriotism, and the virtue of the South. Upon their courage, devotion, and fidelity the Union may safely lean. The New South is a phantom. Its prophets are fakirs and fanatics.

A Day with the German Princes.

Harpers.

Every day in summer as well as winter the princes rise at seven o'clock, and take breakfast—consisting of tea annd rolls—three quarters of an hour later. Never more than fifteen minutes are allowed for this meal.

Punctually at eight o'clock lessons begin. The princes are generally instructed, separately, but in some branches the two older brothers are together. Crown-Prince William is very diligent, and far ahead of the others in most of his studies.

At 8.45 a lunch is served of sandwiches, red wine, and "Furstenbrunner" mineral water—now generally used at the Emperor's table. After lunch, studies are resumed for a short time, followed by riding lessons. If the weather permits, these are taken in the open air; otherwise a *manege* exercises. The little Crown-Prince now rides his white horse "Abdul," a birth gift from his father.

Sometimes a drive in a pony-carriage takes the place of the ride. The vehicle is drawn by a white pony, whose harness is hung with silver bells.

The princes dine with Major von Falkenhayn or their tutor, Herr Kessler, at a quarter past one. Soup, fish, a roast, potatoes and other vegetables, desert, cheese, and fruit form the bill of fare. About half past two o'clock the boys go into the park to play. Generally on the occasions the Crown-Prince may be seen on a tricycle, which also was a birthday gift from his father.

While the Emperor and Empress were at the "Marble Palace," at Potsdam, the princes walked or drove over there at four every day to see their parents and younger brothers, and returned home at six o'clock, after having taken some milk or rolls. Upon their arrival supper was served; on alternate days warm and cold. Till eight the princes romp about, then they are bathed and go to bed. So one day passes like another. On Sunday morning there is service in the palace or the princes drive over to the garrison church.

Good Sense!

Disease is largely the result of impure blood. To purify the blood, is to cure the disease! As a blood-purifier and vitalizer, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery stands head and shoulders above any other known specific! Its power in this direction is nothing short of wonderful. Guaranteed to benefit or cure in every case, or money refunded.

Dolly Madison's Youth and How She Met Her Distinguished Husband.

New York Times.]

Dolly was the second of the six children and was named after mother's aunt, Mrs. Patrick Henry. She was a bright, pretty child, whose interesting chatter and winning ways won hosts of friends.

Her parents, who were members of the Society of Friends, in accordance with their religion, denied their children all ornaments and accomplishments save those of "a meek and gentle spirit."

Until she was 12 years old Dolly lived quietly in the country and attended the village school where most of her education was received. Every morning before starting out her sun bonnet was sewed securely under her chin by her careful mother and with the addition of a white linen mask to still further protect her complexion and long gloves she trudged along the country roads to the school house, a grostesque little figure.

Very fond of pretty things, her grandmother, with whom she was a great pet, often made her presents of old fashioned jewelry, which, not being allowed to visibly wear, she sewed into a little bag and wore around her neck under her gown.

Her father was one of the first of the sect in Virginia to become doubtful of slavery, and his scruples finally led him to liberate his slaves, sell his plantation and remove to Philadelphia. Here he engaged in business, but as his efforts proved unsuccessful after several years the family became very much reduced in circumstances.

In the meantime Dolly had been growing daily in grace and beauty. At 9 she was tall and slender, with a "delicately oval" face, well formed features, a "dazzlingly fair" complexion and blue eyes of "much sweetness under her demure Quaker cap."

John Todd, a wealthy, good looking young lawyer of the same religion, soon fell a victim to her charms and made her an offer of marriage which she declined, saying she never intended to marry. Hearing of her refusal her father, who was ill at the time, immediately summoned her to his side and told her it was his greatest wish to see her well provided for before he died, that it would make him very unhappy if she persisted in her refusal, so like a dutiful daughter she reversed her decision and became the wife of John Todd.

Her marriage proved to be a very happy one, but after the brief space of three years her husband died, and she was left a widow at 22. Rich and very attractive, she had many admirers.

James Madison, at that time considered an unreclaimable bachelor, chanced to see her one day while she was out walking with a friend and was much impressed with her beauty and grace of bearing that he did not rest until he had obtained the promise of an introduction.

A few days later she met him at her own house, and in the first interview captured his heart. She wore on this occasion a gown of "mulberry satin, with a silk tulle kerchief over her neck and on her head a dainty cap, from which the curls would escape."

An engagement soon followed, and in September, 1794, Mrs. Todd, accompanied by the enamored Madison and several friends, left Philadelphia for Harewood—her sister's estate in Virginia—where the marriage ceremony was to take place. The journey occupied a week, but the weather was delightful, and it was accomplished without incident.

Friends and relatives from far and near were assembled to greet the bridal party, and many of them remained for days after the wedding to keep up the festivities. For momentos of the occasion the girls cut the machlin lace from Madison's shirt ruffles, and amid showers of rice the laughing bride and groom drove off to spend their honeymoon at Montpellier.

The close of the year found them back in Virginia, where, at her husband's request, Mrs. Madison laid aside her Quaker dress and for the first time in her life began to enjoy society.

A Snake Laboratory Founded.

London Nature.

An enlightened Bengali, Babu Govind Chandra Laha, has contributed 15,000 rupees toward the expenses of the proposed snake laboratory at Calcutta. We may expect, therefore, that the institution will soon be in full working order. Two main lines of research will be followed in the laboratory. So called cures for snake bites will be tested under strictly scientific conditions, and the properties of the snake poison as such will be investigated. The laboratory will be the only institution of its kind in the world, and the committee of the Calcutta zoological gardens, which has taken the matter in hand, expects that it will be largely resorted to by the scientific inquirers who visit India during the cold weather.

How to get a Handsome Husband.

"When'er some lucky Indian maiden
Found a red ear in the husking,
'Muska!' cried they altogether:
'Muska!' you shall have a sweetheart—
You shall have a handsome husband."

The handsome man always admires the beautiful woman. Then simply make yourself beautiful. Remove all blotches, pimples, "forked signs of turkey tracks" from your features, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a tonic to the nervous, circulatory and procreative systems. Its use brings roses to the cheeks, and sparkle to the eyes. Take it, and you will, like the Indian maiden, find a "red ear" in good health, an omen of future happiness. *Guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded.

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Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

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Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

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Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

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LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

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All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

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Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

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Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

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Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

Chas. Glover,
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—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

TO BOARDERS.
Reduced rates for summer months begin April 15th, at
HOTEL LaFAYETTE.
Rooms in Overbaugh House *free*.
M. McI. MATTHEWS, Mgr.
4—20—93 4t

NEW PRAYER BOOKS
ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.
"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION
JUST RECEIVED.
We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

Banks's Stand Resuscitated
BY A. H. WATSON.
On and after the 15th of February my stock will be replete in
CONFECTIONS
AND FANCY GROCERIES.
Specialties in FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, HOME-MADE CANDIES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.
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GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,
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(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).
COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
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GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
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KODAKS.
Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.
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PLUMBING.
I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.
The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.
I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done. W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 9, 1893—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 18, 1893.

TAXATION.

The New York World at one time complained that its neighbor the Sun was opposed to an income tax, and proceeded to declare that "an income tax is the fairest and most democratic tax a government can impose." In the abstract it undoubtedly is. But, as we have had occasion before sagely to remark in these columns, the subject of taxation is the most difficult connected with the science of government. And those who have made it a study and essay to apply recognized principles to its adjustment, achieve at best but an approximation to a logical treatment of it, because in the laying of taxes—touching at once the dominant trait of human nature—they are most perplexed by the obstacles which that trait interposes. In an income tax, the equivalent of the personal property exemption of our customary property tax is the exemption from taxation of all income below a given amount. How absurdly unequal would be the burdens of such a tax if it were laid for federal purposes upon all the States, is quickly demonstrated by the World's own proposition exempting incomes below $4000 or $5000! How much tribute, under this, would the State of North Carolina pay? Not much more, we imagine, than a certain county we know of, in which the only income taxes under the present State law were returned and paid by almost its poorest citizens. From a selfish standpoint a very comfortable result to us in North Carolina; but unjust to our neighbors, and, in the end, unwholesome for us.

Why does the world name $4000 or $5000 as its dead point or point of equilibrium, so to speak? Simply because $5000 in New York is—except to those who have much hack-hire to pay—equal to about $2000 in Fayetteville; or to $1000, $500, or $200 in the smaller towns, in the villages and in the country.

The first step, therefore, in laying a federal income tax—the determination of the point at which average necessitous consumption meets the possibility of hoarding—cannot be justly taken by the federal body, in which the standards of value differ as widely as its parts are numerous and widely separated. And therefore the wise federal statesman avoids this method of supplying the necessities of government.

The World would more comprehensively have stated its case if it had declared that a direct is to be preferred to an indirect tax—as, indeed, other things being equal, directness is ever to be preferred to indirection. But no more are other things equal in respect of the whole, than in the income division of the subject. The only other kind of direct federal tax with which the American people are familiar, is what remained after the abolition of the income tax—more especially what now remains. To this there is not the same objection of inequality of taxes arising from the widely differing value of the fixed exemption, it is true. But—apart from the flavor of the undemocratic doctrine of sumptuary legislation which pertains to the taxation of whisky and tobacco—there is a serious and to our mind an adequate objection, which is common to both the income and the whisky and tobacco forms of direct taxation. For federal purposes these both require the intervention of the federal arm, ever distateful to the American people and obnoxious to the spirit of our confederated form of government. But, it has been said, the exasperating and harmful element of this method of taxation may be removed by collecting the tax through the States. A moment's reflection, it seems to us would forbid resort to such a device. It is a fundamental rule, not only lying at the base of all discipline, but applicable likewise to every act in life requiring the exercise of authority—which means also the incurrence of responsibility—that authority shall be co-extensive with responsibility. The violation of this rule in the undemocratic scheme of municipal government for the city of New York has been the cause of the vast corruption if its administration. The violation of this rule here in North Carolina is the one radical defect of our system of State taxation, until the removal of which there can be, as the Constitution commands, no uniformity of taxation, because there is no uniformity of assessment. And there can be no uniformity of assessment until the power that assesses is the power that taxes.

There are few thoughtful people who do not believe in free trade, theoretically—the liberty to sell in the dearest market, to buy in the cheapest. There are fewer who would willingly see that theory put in practice at the expense of the centralizing effect of collecting all the federal revenues by direct federal taxation. Therefore it is that until the necessity of the great war arose, it was the common American practice to support the government by the theoretically inferior method of imposts rather than by the theoretically superior method of direct taxation. In the former the corrupting hand of the government was felt only in the already corrupt "sores on the body politic"—the great importing cities. The rural populations were left free.

This year's commencement of Trinity College, Durham, will occur June 7, 8, and include the following important features: 1. Baccalaureate sermon, Rev. Dr. R. N. Sledd, Richmond, Va., at 11 a. m., Wednesday, 7th, in the Main Street Methodist Church. 2. Literary Address before the Columbian and Hesperian Literary Societies, by Hon. A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, N. C., at 4 p. m., Wednesday 7th, in Stokes's Hall. 3. Annual Address before the Alumni Association, by Walter P. Andrews, of Atlanta, Ga., at 8 p. m. in Stokes's Hall, Wednesday. 4. Graduating Exercises at 11 a. m., Thursday, 8th. in the Globe Warehouse. Reduced rates have been applied for over all railroads in the State.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The largest church collection ever taken up on a single Sunday, says the Wilmington Review, was the offering at St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church in New York on last Sunday, when the plates showed a return of $80,000. The cause of this collection was the announcement the previous Sunday that the church needed some repairs and that $80,000 was required to make them. Dr. D. G. Greer, the rector of St. Bartholomew's, has occupied that pulpit for four years and during that time he has raised $1,034,000 for church purposes, and all by voluntary contribution.

* * *

The new Cunard line steamship, Campania, which sailed from New York for Liverpool May 6th, arrived at Queenstown at 9:30 Friday morning, having made the passage from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in five days, seventeen hours and forty-two minutes, the quickest passage eastward yet made by any steamer. The passengers cheered enthusiastically upon coming into the harbor and the crew of the Campania showd much jubilation over their victory. The Cunard Company landed the passengers of the Campania on the arrival of the steamer Friday night. This is unprecedented in the history of trans-Atlantic travel.

* * *

Some three hundred cowboys propose to start from Chadron, Nebraska, about June 25th for a race of over seven hundred miles to the Nebraska building at the World's Fair. Each rider is allowed only two horses for this long ride. Under these circumstances, Geo. T. Angell, President of the American Humane Education Society, in behalf of the dumb beasts whom it is proposed to ride in this terrible race, earnestly prays the "assistance of all who are able in any way to assist in saving them from torture and our country from this disgrace."

* * *

A number of native North Carolinians resident in Baltimore, says the Baltimore Sun, have formed an association to purchase and preserve the land on Roanoke Island, N. C., where Sir Walter Raleigh, in the year 1584, planted the first English colony in the New World. The tract includes about two hundred and fifty acres on the northeast corner of the island. and on it stands the ruins of the original fort built by Raleigh. The whole can now be bought for $1,500, and the committee propose to organize a company, which will issue 200 shares of stock at $25 per share. This will leave a small annual income with which to preserve and protect the property. The committee include Prof. Edward Graham Daves, Francis White, City Solicitor Bryan, Prof. A. Marshall Elliott, Bartlett S. Johnson and Thomas J. Boykin.

* * *

Diablo, the aged son of Eolus and Grace Darling, won the $25,000 Brooklyn handicap at Gravesend in the presence of 30,000 people. Lamplighter, the favorite, who went to the post carrying a ton of money, was second and Leonawell third. The winners' time was 2:09. The reason for the chilly silence with which Diablo's victory was received is rather difficult of explanation, says a press dispatch, even though the winner was an extreme outsider, which fact, of course, had its effect. The race-going public are too generous to allow that to weigh in the balance and generally gives applause where applause is due. The probabilities are that the people felt instinctively that they had, in a measure, been victims of what is termed a grand coup. Diablo was regarded as being in the first flight in his 2 and 3-year old form, but after his third year his legs became shaky.

The Successful Applicants.

The following is a list of the successful applicants to practice medicine, as decided by the State Board of Medical Examinors: C. H. Phillips, Fullers, N. C.; J. F. Rhen, Newbern; J. W. Dugid, Newbern; J. A. Morris, Milton; Leroy Long, Jamesville; W. G. Beckwith, New Hill; W. N. Moore, Francisco; S. P. Wright (colored) Elizabethtown; J. F. Abell, Carlton; F. H. Russell, Wilmington; C. A. Anderson, Stanback; R. L. Holloway, Fish Dam; C. F. Carbell, Sunbery; E. L. Crumpler, Harrison, Va.; L. L. Lopp, Kernersville; Jas. Dixon, Fountain Hill; G. F. Arc, Pitcher's Store; T. A. Norment, Lumberton; T. M. Riddle, Elizabeth City; W. W. McKenzie, Salisbury; C. C. Laughinghouse, Greenville; F. F. Stevenson, Sladesville; G. A. Smith, Siler City; W. F. Faison, Fayetteville; G. N. Iver, Stonesville; T. A. Hitchcock, Norwood, C. Twimley, Yeatesville; N. T. Bonner, Plymouth; C. B. Walton, Raleigh; B. B. Waddell, Scottsville; C. W. Moseley, Lewisville, W. J. Moore, Sandy Ridge, C. T. Wyche, Oxford; M. E. Street, Fair Haven; J. L. Kernodle, Elon College; A. W. Whisnant, Shelby; C. T. Harper, Wilmington; R. J. Williams, Beauman's Ridge; F. W. Whitted, Scotland Neck; W. B. Norment, Lumberton; K. G. Arnet, Stedman; C. B. McNairy, Lamont; N. G. Ward, Belvidere; C. F. Griffin, Woodland, T. S. Faucett, Naughton; W. L. Hill, Walnut Cove.

Evangelist Fife in Florida.

From the St. Augustine Evening News we learn, says the Wilmington Messenger, that evangelist W. P. Fife closed a meeting in the Methodist church in that city last week. The News says:

"It is probable that no evangelist ever began a meeting under more disheartening auspices that ended so successfully. The good of the churches seemed to be the animating motive that possessed him. He declined all monies when he learned of the arrears in the pastor's salary and with self-sacrificing zeal labored to wipe out the deficit, too large for the church to pay. He succeeded, and left the city not a dollar better off in worldly things but happy in the consciousness of having helped others.

From another source we learn that the amount raised by Mr. Fife for the pastor's salary was $450, of which he contributed $25 himself.

There were about 250 professions during the meeting.

Mr. Fife left St. Augustine for Jacksonville, where he is now holding a meeting.

The first number of "Harper's Quarterly," containing Mrs. S. P. McLean Greene's popular story, *Vesty of the Basins*, has just been issued. This new periodical publication will be devoted to the production of successful American novels in an attractive and inexpensive form.

A new novel by David Christie Murray, entitled *A Wasted Crime*, will be the next volume in "Harper's Franklin Square Library."

THE RACE PROBLEM SOUTH.

Dr. G. T. Winston's Able Address.

Charlotte Observer.

In the address recently delivered before the Patria Club of New York, President Winston, of the University of North Carolina, discussed the race problem in the South, essentially, as follows:

The race problem cannot be understood without knowing what intellectual, moral and material progress the negro has made since emancipation and to what extent this progress has affected the social, political and industrial relations between the two races.

Intellectually the negro has made great progress, mainly through education. In North Carolina he enjoys better facilities for education than the mass of whites. He has the same opportunities in public schools, and his facilities for higher education are beyond the reach of white people of the same poverty. The State supports for his benefit 2,387 public schools, eight normal schools and a school for the deaf, dumb ane blind. Northern philanthrophy has given him ten colleges and seminaries for higher education, including a medical college, a law school and several theological schools. The race has learned to read and write. In one generation it has educated a supply of teachers and preachers, and it is now rapidly educating its own lawyers and physicians. The mass of the race, however, is less zealous for education than it was twenty or even ten years ago; and the attendance on public schools is gradually decreasing. The negro has learned that education is not essential to freedom; nor has it aided him materially as much as he expected. The finer and remoter influences of education do not appeal to him as to the white race. It is possible that this zeal for education will diminish as rapidly in the next generation as it sprang up in this. The dull edge of his intellect has been easily sharpened on the schoolmaster's grindstone, but the quality of the metal has not been changed, and the edge may be turned or blunted as quickly as it was formed.

The moral progress of the race is very discouraging. Both the average white man and the average negro over forty years old in the South will tell you that the younger generation of negroes are worse morally than they were in slavery. This is not true of all. There is gradually forming among them a highest class who respect themselves, and who honestly desire to elevate their race. This class includes the best educated of the younger generation and the most thrifty and industrious of the old generation. This class, however, is small, not exceeding five per cent. of the population, and its moral influence on the mass of the negroes amounts to very little. The great mass of the race is probably in the same moral status as during slavery. The restraints of slavery have been removed, and passions hitherto repressed by fear are not yet controlled by character. The younger generation of men as a rule no more industrious and reliable than the older, while the women are generally quite as lewd.

Besides the highest class and the great mass of negroes, there is a lowest class, which did not exist in slavery. It is made up of drunkards, gamblers, loafers, vagabonds, petty thieves, professional prostitutes and others who live by vice instead of labor. The class flourishes mainly in villages and cities. It constitutes about ten per cent. of the population and is steadily increasing by recruits from the younger generation. Its moral condition is almost brutal, and is worse than anything known to slavery.

The criminal propensities of the race are very marked. According to the census of 1890 the negro furnished 32 1-2 per cent. of the penitentiary convicts in the United States, although he constitutes only twelve per cent. of the population. In the North Atlantic States he is five times as criminal as the white man; in the South Atlantic States one and a half times; in the South central one and a half; in the Western ten times. It is a striking fact that the negro is more criminal in the Northern States, where he has long enjoyed freedom than in the Southern States, where he is still greatly restrained by fear of the white race. The moral status of the race is about this: the best class, being not over five per cent., has made decided progress; the worst class, not under ten per cent., has made decided retrogression; the great mass is in the same condition as during slavery.

The material condition of the race is similar to the moral. The great mass is essentially in the same condition as before. Those who had bad masters are probable better off; those who had good masters are possibly worse off. The highest class is very much improved, and enjoys all the comforts of life in a greater degree. The lowest class is much worse off. It includes not only the vicious and the idle, but also the weak minded, the afflicted, the uncared for young, and the old. Under slavery these were all cared for by the master, and shared equally in the common earnings. Now they are driven to the wall by competition, not only with the whites, but also with the strong of their own race. The result is a degree of suffering and a death rate unknown to slavery. The rate of mortality in this class will explain the large relative decrease of the negro population in the South from 1880 to 1890.

The relations between the two races are perfectly understood by both white and black in the South, and thoroughly misunderstood by both blacks and white in the North. Socially there is no relation between them. The black do not expect it, and the whites do not think of it for a moment. Unquestionably there is deep race prejudice at the bottom of the social casm. This feeling is taken for granted by both races. Intermarriage is prohibited by law. It is not desired by either race. Even the negro understands that he would get the worst of the bargin in marrying the sort of white woman who would have him. The North complains of Southern prejudice against the negro; but the North is guilty of the same offense, and with less reason. Wherever the negro exists in large numbers in the North, he is socially separated. He has his own churches, his own society, his own quarter for residence. He has a legal right to go to white churches, and to live in white quarters, but he does not go there as a matter of fact, and he is kept away by social prejudice, which is stronger than law.

In New York city he may ride in the street cars, but he cannot earn a dollar by driving one; he may sit in the theatre, but he cannot lay a brick or drive a nail; he may take the sidewalk, but he cannot get a contract to pave it; he may be the subject of humane editorials in the city papers, but he cannot set a stick of type; he may go to school with the whites, but he cannot teach them; he may sit with the whites in church, but he cannot be their pastor; he may spend his money at Macy's, but he cannot stand behind the counter; he may study in Columbia College, but he cannot teach there; he may cast his ballot, but he cannot get an office; he has the legal right to marry white women, but no white woman will marry him; he has all the social privileges that he can get, but he cannot get any. Everywhere in the United States he is branded as a negro. The North says to him "You are my equal," and then excludes him practically from social intercourse, from political power, and from industrial opportunity.

The South has a kindlier personal feeling toward the negro to to-day than the North ever had, or ever dreamed of. It was Thomas Carlyle who characterized this feeling by representing the South as saying to the negro: "Be slaves, and God bless ye;" while the North said: "Be free, and God d——n ye." The kindly feeling between the races, however, is not what it was in slavery. There is a social chasm between them that seems to be growing wider. No longer do white and black children play and eat together. No longer does the white lady gather children of both races about her knee to hear the story of the Gospel. The white boy and the negro boy no longer hunt and swim and frolic together. The colored servant no longer sleeps by the bedside of her mistress, within easy touch of her hand. No longer do family servants share family secrets, and rejoice or weep over family fortunes. The bond is broken that bound the races together. The negro has passed out from the semi-social supervision of his white master, and no longer desires or receives the aid of the white race in restraining his children from vice and immorality.

The struggle over the negro as a political factor began in the convention that framed the Federal constitution, and has continued since with a violence and a power that have shaken the foundations of our government, and threaten to destroy its balance. Thus far the negro has been merely the object of this contention, while the Northern and Southern white man have fought over his political mastery. The constitution recognized the negro as equal to three fifths of a white man partially. He was legally established as a political weapon in the hands of the South, although his vote was not cast. This political vassalage lasted eighty years. It was based upon slavery, and it fell with slavery. With emancipation the negro became a weapon in the hands of the North, and was counted a full man politically. His vote was now cast but his qualifications as a voter, dependent upon knowledge, intellect and character, were not greater than before. The ballot was given him by philanthropists for the purpose of protection and education; by politicians for perpetuating their power. Both purposes have failed. The negro is slowly losing interest in politics as in education. He is beginning to realize the hopelessness of the struggle. He will probably retire gradually from politics, either voluntarily or by compulsion of educational or other qualifications.

The real struggle of the negro at present is not for social equality, nor for political power, but for industrial opportunity. The difference between the races is so immense that any other conflict between them is simply impossible. The long struggle between the North and the South was in the last analysis a struggle between white labor and negro labor for industrial supremacy and for the possession of the soil of this continent. No sooner was the constitution adopted than the North and the South both started West. The North was mounted on the back of a steam engine, the South on the back of the negro. The results show that the white man plus the negro, is unequal industrially to the white man plus the steam engine. The negro is now contending with the white laborer both North and South. This contest must be settled by his adaptability to climatic conditions based upon vital power. The competition in most of the States is already settled.

In the whole country the negro has diminished from one-fifth of the population in 1790 to one-eighth in 1890. He is less than two per cent. of the population in twenty-four States and Territories; less than ten per cent. in thirty-four; over ten in no Northern State; over two per cent. in only three States that voted for Harrison. Competition in the border States is growing more intense every year. The result is a steady diminution of negro population relative to white. From 1880 to 1890 the white rate of increase in North Carolina was three times as great as the black, in Virginia ten, in Tennessee two and a half, in Missouri four, in Maryland six, in Kentucky thirty. Freedom with its greater cares and responsibilities, and its greater opportunities for vice, has not helped the vitality of the negro. His vital and industrial powers are now in test. If he wins this fight he will then develop character and intellect, and enter upon a political and social struggle.

In this contest the South is unwilling to surrender the civilization and manhood which the English race has wrought out through centuries of struggle and suffering. It is willing, however, to give the negro every opportunity for development, to educate him, to protect him under the laws, and to give him generous and kindly help.

It is giving him this help to-day, and it affords the best field on earth for negro development. The negro himself is recognizing this fact, and negro leaders in the South, of intelligence, character and education do not differ from white leaders in their views of what is best for the development of their race. There is abundant room for Northern philanthropy, but the elevation of the negroes must be accomplished by their own efforts under the guidance of their own leaders, assisted by Southern white men, who appreciate their virtues and sympathize with their vices.

LOUIS F. BATES DEAD.

The Traitor to Mr. Davis and the South Gone to His Reward.

Charlotte Observer.

Louis F. Bates died at his home in Boston on the 2nd of this month.

The name is a familiar one to the older inhabitants of this city, recalling as it does the most stirring events and scenes in the history of not only Charlotte but the South.

Mr. Bates was a native of Massachusetts. He lived here during the war, being superintendent of the express company. His residence was where the present express office stands. He it was who entertained Mr. Davis when he stopped in this city, and it was while standing on the steps of Bates' house with Col. Wm. Johnston, addressing a crowd of citizens, that Mr. Davis received the telegram announcing the assassination of Lincoln. Bates was not present at the time, having gone to the depot to meet Mr. Davis, thinking he would come by rail, but instead he came on horseback. Bates afterward turned traitor, and informed the Federals of everything Mr. Davis said, misrepresenting him as it suited his purpose in having Mr. Davis appear as taking part in the conspiracy. It was he who falsely quoted Mr. Davis as having said, when the telegram announcing the assissination was received, "If it were done, it were well it were done quickly."

Bates was not even present when the telegram was received. The people here soon made it so uncomfortable for him that he returned North.

OBITUARY.

March 31st, death entered the quiet home of Mr. Rufus and Mrs. Kittie Clarke, in Queenshiffle township, taking from them their oldest daughter, MAMIE in the 9th year of her age.

Although so young, Mamie possessed many worthy traits of character. Nature had bestowed upon her a beautiful form graced with gentle manners and a kind and friendly disposition. The meekness and patience with which she bore the sufferings of her last illness should be a source of comfort to all her sorrowing and bereft friends. The dealings of God may seem dark and mysterious, yet we should ever remember that His chastisements are sent in love and even through the dark valley and shadow of death His rod and staff may comfort us,

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1893.

Speaker Crisp, after spending a week in Washington, left for home Saturday night. He was in a glorious good humor, as he had a right to be, for it is now as certain as anything in the future can be that he will be elected Speaker of the next House. President Cleveland informed him before he left that he had fully decided, notwithstanding the arguments presented by prominent members of the party in favor of an earlier date, not to call an extra session of Congress before September.

The leaders of the democratic party have it is stated agreed upon four things to be pressed when Congress meets, and it is probable that President Cleveland's message to Congress, and may be his proclamation calling the extra session, will be largely devoted to arguments for speedy action upon them—the repeal of the obnoxious Federal election laws; the levying of an income tax; the repeal of the Sherman silver law and of the tax on the currency issued by State banks, and a complete revision of the tariff, lowering the duties.

Secretary Carlisle defied the high muckamucks of mugwumpery who tried to bulldoze him into retaining the republican chiefs of divisions in his department, and is proceeding to replace them with democrats, just as he at first intended to do, and working democrats admire him more than ever.

Reforms in keeping with democratic ideas are being quietly introduced into all of the Government departments as fast as their heads have an opportunity to investigate abuses which have grown up under republican rule. Secretary Herbert's order that no more naval officers should be granted leave of absence to enter private employ was followed by Secretary Lamont's determination to stop similar abuses in the army, and not only to refuse to allow it in future but to revoke the leaves of all those officers now engaged in other occupations, except those granted by special acts of Congress. Secretary Lamont has also announced his intention to make almost a reorganization in that important branch of the War department known as the division of records and pension. This division is closely associated with the Pension Bureau, as it has to verify the army record of every applicant for a pension. Some forty or fifty changes have already been made in this division.

It may be true that Comptroller of Currency Eckels has had no experience in the actual details of banking, but the promptness with which he has acted during the past few days, when the suspension of national banks for a time were frequent enough to be alarming, has convinced the Treasury officials and the banking world that he is thoroughly posted upon the laws that govern banks and that as a cool-headed business man he has never had a superior in that office. He has proven himself to be a valuable assistant to Secretary Carlisle and his promptness in dealing with suspended banks has had no little to do with restoring that public confidence without which banks of no kind can long exist. Mr. Cleveland made no mistake in selecting that young man for Comptroller.

Commissioner Lochren is already finding his place a very hard one to fill, but he is not disappointed; he did not suppose that he was selected to take charge of the Pension Bureau merely to draw a salary. Already a series of frauds all put through by one pension attorney, located at Norfolk, Va., have been discovered and a force of expert examiners are now engaged in investigating every case that this attorney has anything to do with, the Commissioner being determined to get to the bottom, and to punish the guilty. The worst thing about the crooked work done by this attorney is that it was called to Commissioner's Raum's attention last year and he declined to prosecute him, because it might injure the Republican party. The amount of money obtained by these fraudulent pensioners cannot be exactly stated until the examiners have concluded their investigation, but it is already known that it is more than $100,000. But there is one thing that can be positively stated, and that is, that the frauds will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law by Commissioner Lochren, just as fast as the necessary evidence can be gathered, regardless of who or what may be injured thereby. Judge Lochren has abrogated the notorious "completed files" rule, which was made by Raum to please the pension attorney who indorsed his notes for twenty odd thousand dollars soon after he took charge of the Pension Office.

Notes from Davidson College.

For the Observer.]

Col. Martin, our Professor of Chemistry, attended the late commencement of Union Theological Seminary, Hampden Sidney, Va., he being one of the Trustees of that institution.

The Senior Class is now in the midst of their final examinations. The examinations for the other classes will begin on next Monday, the 22d inst. Much hard studying will be done during the next two weeks.

At the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association on last Saturday evening the following officers were installed for the next collegiate year, viz: President, C. E. Hodgin; Vice President, J. W. Goodman; Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Clotfelter; Recording Secretary, F. H. Wardlaw, and Treasurer, S. L. Cathey.

The commencement of Dr. J. P. Monroe's Medical School on the 5th inst., was a complete success. The address delivered before the medical students by the handsome and eloquent Dr. J. A. Hodges, of Wilmington, N. C, is highly complimented by those who heard it. Dr. Hodges was a member of the Philanthropic Literary Society while he was here in College, and we are informed that he took great interest in debating and oratory. Therefore it is perfectly natural that he should have a wide reputation in this State as an orator.

Dr. Monroe's Medical School at this place has been rapidly growing for the past two or three years, and the high stand that his students take before the State Medical Board testifies to the thoroughness and efficiency of his instructions. The prize given by the State Board for the best examination paper has been won for the past two years by Dr. Monroe's students. The prize was awarded this year to Mr. Frank Russell, a Robeson county boy, and it is said that his grade was the highest that the State Board has ever given.

The Philanthropic and Eumenean Literary Societies have each held a Debater's and a Declaimer's contest for medals during the past month. These contests were close, exciting and interesting this year. The following were the successful contestants: In the Philanthropic Society Mr. W. K. Forsyth won the debater's medal, and Mr. L. E. Wells the Declaimer's medal. In the Eumenean Society the Debater's medal was awarded to Mr. J. L. Douglas, and the Declaimer's medal to Mr. T. H. Wardlaw.

Lake Wiley is no longer a thing of the future, but it is a present reality. It has been in use for boating and swimming for the past two weeks. The Toboggan was put on last Saturday evening for the first time, and some of the students say that it goes down the hill so fast that you can hardly see any one standing along side of the track.

Rev. J. M. P. Otts, D. D., L.L. D., of Greensboro, Ala., has just closed a series of four lectures here on the foundation truths of Christianity. The topics discussed were as follows: 1. Is God an Eternal Person? 2. Is man an Immortal Soul? 3. Is the Bible a Divine Revelation? 4. Is Christ a Living Savior? These subjects were handled very ably by the lecturer. Every one who heard the discussions pronounces him a deep and profound reasoner. The many friends of the college will be glad to know that this Lectureship for the defence of Christianity will be permanently endowed, and such a series of lectures will be delivered before students either once every year or once every two years. Dr. Otts is himself the founder of this lectureship, and has subscribed most liberally to the endowment fund. This worthy son of Davidson certainly deserves honor for his loyalty to his Alma Mater.

C. E. H.

The Dangers of Trusts

From the New York Evening Post.

Certainly recent events have shown that the dangers of trusts have been greater and more real to investors in their stocks than to consumers or the general public. A combination of certain factories is made, under which an extravagant valuation is put upon each. To earn dividends upon the watered capital thus created a larger selling price must be had. The moment that advance in price is made some one starts to build an opposition factory, to be in turn bought out at a high price. This again forces the combination to attempt an advance, when the succession of events is repeated. The distillers of whiskey corporations are a good example of this sort of financiering.

But when we pass from such companies to those whose capitalization bears no real relation to business prospects the difficulties are much increased. The commercial borrowing is on an even larger scale than before, with the additional burden of the larger sums required for dividends. Our Chicago correspondent recently gave an insight into the methods often employed in such cases by an interesting account of the financiering of the Sioux City companies. These companies indorsed for each other and issued notes to each other, soon afterwards sold to banks as "double-name" paper, after a free-and-easy fashion into which the question of values did not enter. In truth, the formation of such large corporations, made up of a number of smaller companies, opens up posibilities, in corporation finance of which we may hear more in the future. We are familiar with something of the same kind in railroad matters. A railway may carry the annual losses of its subsidiary lines as "investments in branch roads," or perhaps as "stocks and bonds owned," by transferring to the parent company worthless securities of those minor branches to the amount of the yearly deficit. So in our new corporation finance, we find such close relations between the underlying companies and the great corporation that the real condition of affairs is very difficult of understanding. The outside debts of the smaller concerns may be ignored, while the accounts due to the parent company may be covered by notes accounted for by the latter as "cash," or discounted with indorsement at the banks. This is only one instance of the complications arising from the new form of a corporation of corporations.

Confederate Veteran's Association.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 10, 1893.

At the regular annual meeting of the Confederate Veteran Association of Cumberland County, held this day, Capt. A. H. Worth, the President being absent, W. J. Sessoms, Esq., was called to preside over the meeting.

Maj. E. J. Hale was elected president, and E. M. Waddill, secretary for the ensuing year.

It was resolved and unanimously adopted, that there be a grand reunion of all the Confederate Veterans of the county, on the 10th of May, 1894, at some place to be hereafter selected by a committee of arrangements, consisting of five veterans, together with the president and secretary, said committee to be appointed by the president, and in conjunction with reunion a basket Pic Nic, to which every veteran in the county with their families are invited, also all other persons who desire to contribute to the success, and share in the enjoyment of the occasion.

The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the secretary of the State Association in regard to connecting this association therewith.

Meeting adjourned to meet on the 10th of May, 1894.

W. J. SESSOMS, Ch'n *pro tem.*
E. M. WADDILL, Sec'y.

Literary Notes.

Richard Harding Davis's series of Mediterranean articles will be begun in the next number of Harper's Weekly, published May 17th. The first paper will be entitled "The Rock of Gibraltar," and will be profusely illustrated. The same number of the Weekly will contain, among other notable features, an article entitled "Characteristic Sketches of the German Army," written by an American officer and illustrated by Remington; "Across the Divide," an article on the Nicaragua Canal, by W. Nephew King, illustrated; illustrations of the Sunday crowd in Chicago, of the German Village, and of the Swedish Building at the World's Fair; a view of the proposed Williamsburg Bridge across the East River; a story by Mrs. Eva Wilder McGlasson, entitled "A Kentucky Wild Flower"; and the usual variety of valuable articles on subjects of current interest.

The following books are announced as ready for publication by Harper and Brothers: The second volume of the illustrated edition of Green's *Short History of the English People; The Story of a Story, and Other Stories*, by Brander Matthews; *The Unexpected Guests*, a farce, by William Dean Howells; *The Rivals*, by Francois Coppee; and Kirk Monroe's new story for boys *Raftmates; a Story of the Great River*. All these books will be illustrated. A revised edition of William Black's *Adventures in Thule* will be brought out at the same time.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

S.S.S.

PURELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It

CURES

All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and

SKIN-CANCER

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Don't Get Your Back Up

because we so often call your attention to PERFECTION FLOUR.

We do it for your own good as well as ours.
Its superior quality and low price reveals the secret of its wonderful popularity.
It is no exaggeration to say that *Perfection* is both the *best* and *cheapest* Flour sold.
All other Fancy and Heavy Groceries equally nice and low.
Free city delivery.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 4, 1893.

Tenney's Bons and Chocolates.

Tenney's NEW YORK

The Merry Month of May will soon be here with its warm and pleasant weather, you with many others will join the picnics and of course want Pickles, Cakes, Crackers and Candies, and as we with such goods hold ourselves in readiness to serve you, hope for a generous part of your patronage.
FRESH FRIUTS and VEGETABLES daily received.
ROYSTER'S FINE CANDIES just received.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

THEY USED POND'S EXTRACT

SEE WHAT THE RESULT WAS:

Pond's Extract absolutely cured me of a very severe case of PILES.—H. A. HITCHCOCK, *Detroit, Mich.*

Extra good for any CATARRH *of the nose and throat.*—H. BRAIG.

Only thing I have ever seen that takes away the INFLAMMATION *and stings from* INSECT BITES.—P. H. COOPER, *Fort George, Fla.*

Acts like magic in OPHTHALMIA. *I like it so much for* SORE EYES.—REV. M. JAMESON.

Best liniment I have ever used for rubbing purposes, SORENESS, CUTS, STRAINS, *etc.*—HARRY FREDERICKS.

For BRUISES *and* WOUNDS *nothing equals it.*—T. P. CONNEFF.

Has cured for me, HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, ABSCESSES, *and* ALL PAIN.—E. MCCALL.

The only remedy that will control HEMORRHAGES *from the lungs.*—GEO. W. WARNER, *Scranton, Pa.*

Excels anything I have ever used for NEURALGIA, *bleeding piles and hemorrhages.*—W. H. FAULKNER, M. D.

I know its value in reducing VARICOSE VEINS.—A. C. SANFORD.

Take Pond's Extract only.
Avoid all Substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

THE GÆLIC,

—with a reputation second to no—

SODA FOUNTAIN

in North Carolina is again in operation. Close attention is promised to every detail in manufacturing

SODA WATER, SYRUPS AND DRINKS

by approved formulas. No pains or expense will be spared in our efforts to deserve the liberal patronage heretofore received.

H. E. HOENE.

4—6—93

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH

LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

WOOL! WOOL!!

Remember I am agent for the celebrated

Thos. Bennett Wool Factory,

(FORMERLY L. L. WORRELL'S)

and you will be served on short notice with

The Best Rolls

that can be made in this country.

THE WOOL MUST BE FREE OF BURRS, THOROUGHLY WASHED AND WELL TEASED.

☞ Call at our Fancy Grocery Store, Hay Street, where you can be served.

A. S. HUSKE, Agent.

3—16—93 tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,

J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.99
THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000
THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and Accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY..................MAY 18, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)...............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).............. 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS GILL—Notice.
W. S. PRIOR—Bible Truth.
OBSERVER OFFICE—For Sale Cheap.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
G. W. BOWEN—The Metropolitan One Price Racket Store.
D. C. ROGERS—Treasurer's Report of the Town of Hope Mills.
JOHN C. HAIGH—Statement of the Condition of the Bank of Fayetteville.

The Editor of the OBSERVER is absent.

The last hydrant was placed Tuesday—making 51 in all.

The North State German Club will give a swell cotillion at Hotel LaFayette tomorrow evening.

The new police for the present municipal administration present a pleasing appearance in new uniforms.

Farmers complain of backward cotton in this and adjoining counties. They attribute this to the prevailing cool weather.

On to Raleigh.

Deputy Sheriff Gorham left on Tuesday for Raleigh with four convicts for the State penitentiary.

Church Service.

Rev. J. T. Lyon preached to a large and attentive congregation at Hay Street Methodist Church last Sunday. His theme was: "The Second Coming of Christ," and was very interesting and impressive.

I. O. O. F.

The degree of Grand Master was conferred upon Mr. W. D. Gaster, and that of Deputy Grand Master on Mr. Jno. Underwood in the Council of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Raleigh last week.

A Small Boy's Valuable Find.

Charley Maultsby, a young son of Constable J. W. Maultsby. found on the sidewalk last week a cheque for $934.34, payable to one of our citizens. He promptly surrendered the valuable paper to its owner.

Runaway.

Mr. J. W. Johnson, of Hope Mills, was thrown from his buggy in a runaway last week. His injuries were not serious, though his face and head showed some ugly cuts, and his body received some severe bruises.

The La Fayette.

Incandescent light is being placed in every room of the La Fayette Hotel, and a thorough steam-heat system is anticipated by next fall. With these additional improvements no better appointed hostelry could be found in North Carolina.

Mr. W. P. Wemyss has a flourishing vegetable garden and as substantial proof of this he presented us with some fine lettuce, the finest we ever saw.

By the way we were sorry to hear that he was relieved of some 56 cabbages last Saturday night by theft.

Uncommon Crime.

Last week a colored man, Richard Bryant, was committed to jail by justice Overby for desecrating the grave of Robt. Evans, colored, Bryant was seen removing earth from the grave, and he volunteered to say that he intended to exhume the body, because the Lord had called him to do it.

Veteran Corps F. I. L. I. Co.

The Veteran Corps of the F. I. L. I. Co. are hereby notified to attend a called meeting of vital importance to every member of the old company. Meet promptly at the Market House, this (Thursday) afternoon, the 18th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M. Come without fail.

JNO. X. SMITH,
Sec'y V. C. F. I. L. I.

Correction.

In an article in our last issue entitled "Death and Funeral of Rev. Dr. Ivey," we embodied therein what was a brief sketch of the life of the eminent divine, attributing the same to Dr. Skinner, as having been a portion of his remarks during the funeral services over Dr. Ivey's remains. In this we erred for its author was Mr. Jno. A. Oates, Editor of the "Baptist."

Heed the People!

Some complaint is heard of the inconvenience to the public of standing cars that are sometimes found on the railway lines, crossing Hay St., often completely barring the way of pedestrians and passing vehicles. Last Sunday a train of cars remained standing for a half hour on the A. C. L. crossing of Hay St. When the way was clear no less than 75 people, who were walking to church, had congregated thereat, and were patiently waiting to cross.

Festival Friday Night.

The Epworth League and Ladies' Aid Society of Hay Street Methodist Church will hold an ice-cream and strawberry festival at the Park House next Friday evening. Ice-cream, strawberries and cream, sherberts, cakes, chicken-salad and bread will be served. A good band of music will be present, and a delightful time is assured to all who attend. These church festivals are always liberally patronized, and we feel assured that this occasion will be no exception to the rule.

State Normal and Industrial School.

The first scholastic year of the State Normal and Industrial School closes on the 24th of May.

The institution has succeeded beyond the expectation of its most sanguine friends. It has enrolled about 225 students, and they represent three-fourths of the counties of the state. Lack of accommodation is all that prevented a larger enrollment this year, and the number of applicants, who desire to stand the competitive examination this summer to secure board in the domitories next fall, is already larger than can be accommodated in the present buildings.

The Dedication will take place on Tuesday, the 23rd of May, and the Commencement Exercises on Wednesday, the 24th. The occasion promises to be an interesting one.

Governor Carr, State Superintendent Scarboro, Chief Justice Shepherd, and other State officers, Ex-Governor Holt, Ex-Governor Jarvis, Dr. Winston, President of the University, Col. Holliday, President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Dr. B. F. Dixon, President of the Greensboro Female College, and Rev. T. H, Pritchard, of Charlotte, are among those who are expected to participate in the exercises.

Dr. Winston will make the Commencement address, and Dr. Pritchard will preach the Commencement sermon on Wednesday.

On Tuesday the leading address of dedication will be made by Ex-Covernor Holt, who will be followed by other gentlemen in short addresses.

The Senior Class exercises followed by general reception, will take place on Tuesday night.

There will be two exhibitions by the physical culture class in the gymnasium to which lady visitors will be admitted.

Laying of the Corner Stone.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company held on Monday night last, said company will celebrate the laying of the corner stone of their new armory at 5 o'clock on Monday evening next. A committee of arrangements was appointed, who have procured the services of one of the most able and eloquent orators the State has ever produced, who will deliver the address on the occasion. An excellent band of music will be present, and altogether the occasion will be one of the most interesting ever witnessed by our people. The public generally—town and count.y—and all who feel an interest in this grand old organization, now a century old, are invited to attend; and the business men, merchants and manufacturers, are earnestly solicited to close their places of business, in order that they and their employees with their families may be present to participate in the enjoyment of the occasion.

The corner stone is a donation from Mr. E. L. Remsburg, to whom the company thus publicly extend their heartfelt thanks.

The F. I. L. I. has appointed Capt. J. C. Huske, Capt. E. L. Pemberton and Mr. H. R. Novitzky a committee to make all arrangements for laying of the corner-stone Monday next the 22nd.

The Bank of the Carolinas Fails.

Along with the wave of financial failures now sweeping the country news reaches us of the failure of the Bank of the Carolinas, with main division at Florence, South Carolina. It suspended business on Tuesday. Says a despatch to the Wilmington Messenger:

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 16.—"The doors of the Bank of the Carolinas, with the home office at Florence, this State, closed to-day with a notice of contemporary suspension until a meeting of the directors. The capital stock of this bank is nearly $60,000. It has branches at Kingstree, Conway, Williston and Varnville in this State, and at several towns in North Carolina. It is believed the bank has assets to cover all indebtedness. The stringency of the money market and the consequent inability to realize on the securities held by the bank is the cause of failure. The bank was started by J. P. Coffin over two years ago and has done a good business and successfully withstood considerable pressure at different times. Little, if any, doubt is entertained of the banks paying dollar for dollar, and Mr. Coffin has executed a deed of trust for all his town lots and personal property in Florence to secure any possible deficiency"

Mr. Coffin is President of the Co-Operative Bank of North Carolina, the main division of which has just been established here. Whether the failure of the South Carolina system will affect this bank here future development will tell.

Court News.

The following are the visiting lawyers: Messrs. Armistead Jones, of Raleigh; F. P. Jones and D. H. McLean, of Harnett; N. A. McLean, of Lumberton; and Col. Thos. H. Sutton, of Winston. There is a very large civil list, and Judge Whitaker who is one of the best Judges on the Bench is dispatching business rapidly. The jury rendered a verdict of $2,000 in favor of the plaintiff in the case of McNeill (colored) against the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad for ejeetment by the conductor from the train. The defendants have appealed. The negro Whitted who attempted to commit rape on a little girl of Cedar Creek was found guilty and setenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

Floral Tribute.

At a meeting of the ladies held in the parlor of the Hotel LaFayette Thursday, May 11th, it was unanimously decided to send a floral tribute to Richmond, on the occasion of the reinterment of ex-President Jefferson Davis. As this is the last thing that can be done by us to honor our chieftain, it is hoped that sufficient money can be raised to send a tribute commensurate with our affection and suitable to the great occasion for which it is intended. It is designed to send a large sized shield of white immortelles on which is displayed the Confederate flag; its staff being crossed by a crimson bar bearing the words: "Our Honored Hero." Those wishing to contribute to this object can leave their contributions at Cook's drug store.

Mr. Frank Walton of Morganton is in the city.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Geo. Haigh is in the city.

Mr. J. L. Prior was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. E. J. Hardin is in the city on business.

Miss Ellen Baskerville has returned home.

Mrs. Daniel McNatt, we regret to learn, is very ill.

Mr. C. W. Woith was in the city on Tuesday last.

Mr. D. L. Gore, of Wilmington, was here last Tuesday.

Miss Lila Roberts returned to her home on Monday last.

Mr. A. D. McGill was here on Tuesday last on business.

Mr. Alex. Sessoms was in the city on business last week.

Miss Davey Monroe, of Latta, S. C. is visiting Miss Mattie King.

Col. W. C. Jones passed through Fayetteville Tuesday en route for Wilmington.

Mr. Archie M. McDuffie is visiting his sister Mrs. Nash E. Bunting in Wilmington.

Mr. Armisted Jones, a prominent lawyer of Raleigh is here on professional business.

Alderman, Ronald McMillan, Esq., has returned from a trip South to Savannah and Brunswick, Ga.

Miss Julia Barclay, who has been visiting Miss Maggie Whitehead, has returned to her home in Wythville, Va., much to the regret of her friends.

Much to the regret of his host of friends in this city Mr. Morgan Turrentine has accepted a position in the Postal Telegraph Company's office at Montgomery, Ala. He was manager of the Company's office in this city and conducted the business with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. Mr. Jas. Leak who is well known in this city has succeeded him.

Mr. Walter S. MacRae, formerly floorwalker with Mr. F. W. Thornton, has accepted a position as traveling salesman for the J. G. Hynds M'f'g Co. of Ga., to travel North Carolina and Virginia, and leaves on his first trip in a few days. This is one of the largest manufactures in the South, and we congratulate Mr. MacRae on his good fortune. This makes three salesmen from Mr. Thornton's who have procured first-class situations on the road in the last five years, which fact shows how well his training is appreciated in the commercial world.

Robbery on the Short Cut.

For the last three or four months the Atlantic Coast Line officials have been doing all in their power to capture the persons who have been robbing their trains and have at last succeeded. The Wilmington Messenger of Wednesday says:

Since the 1st of January last a systematic robbery of freight cars has been going on along the Wilmington and Weldon railroad and on the Wilson Short Cut. It got to such a pitch that not a through freight came South unless the losses were both severe and annoying.

The railroad authorities put a colored detective to work to ferret out the matter and it was disclosed that a gang of negroes was engaged in robbing the trains from Weldon and Rocky Mount, N. C., to Charleston, S. C. They would get on the trains, break into the box cars, and throw the goods out to be picked up by confederates along the line. In this way it is estimated the railroad has lost not less than $1,000 in freight since January 1st.

On the evidence worked up in the past three months by the colored detective, Elijah Jackson, colored, was arrested, and was bound over to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Bunting. He was committed to jail in default of $200 bail. His confederate, Allen Williams, colored. was arrested by the colored detective at Mt. Olive last Saturday but he jumped from the train and escaped. He was, however, arrested yesterday at Goldsboro, and was brought down here for trial.

The colored detective who got in with the robbers and worked up the case, played a shrewed trick on them. He found out that they were supplying stores in Goldsboro, Rocky Mount and Fayetteville with their stolen goods, and it was arranged that he (the detective) should open a similar repository in Wilmington. The arrangement was duly made, a store was rented in Brooklyn and the robbers were engaged in supplying the goods, when lo and behold they were cleverly caught in their rascality. The store here has been supplied with shoes, baking powder, meat, Florida water and other articles. The articles had been shipped to merchants in this city, and were stolen while in transit.

It is believed that a number of the train hands are "in" with the robbers.

Mrs. L. Townsend
Rising Sun, Delaware.

Good Family Medicines

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills.

"I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, the very best family medicines, and we are never without them. I have always been

A Delicate Woman

and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla three years ago for that tired feeling. It built me up so quickly and so well that I feel like a different woman and have always had great faith in it. I give it to my children whenever there seems any trouble with their blood, and it does them good. My little boy likes it so well he cries for it. I cannot find words to tell how highly I prize it. We use Hood's Pills in the family and they

Act Like a Charm

I take pleasure in recommending these medicines to all my friends, for I believe if people

Hood's Sarsaparilla **Cures**

would only keep Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills at hand as we do, much sickness and suffering would be prevented." MRS. L. TOWNSEND, Rising Sun, Delaware.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

Reduced Rates

The Atlantic Coast Line will sell round trip tickets on account of the remains of ex-President Jefferson Davis passing through Raleigh, N. C., at reduced rates. Tickets to be sold on May 29th and 30th, limited to May 31st. The rates from Wilmington will be for individuals $5.80, military companies, 25 or more men, $4.35, for Confederate Veteran organizations, 25 or more men, $3.35. From Fayetteville, N. C., for individuals, $3.35; for military companies, 25 or more men, $2.50; for Confederate Veteran organizations, 25 or more men, $1.95.

Oak Ridge Commencement Exercises May 28th and 29th.

Strongly Endorsed.

The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation. They tell the story—HOOD'S CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

If ever a man feels like "a poor worm of the dust," it is when he suffers from that tired feeling. Ayer's Sarsaparilla removes this discouraging physical condition and imparts the thrill of new life and energy to every nerve, tissue, muscle, and fibre of the whole body.

At King Bro.'s Soda Fountain, that delicious and refreshing beverage, COCO COLA is on draught.

If you are tired and never hungry, Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you feel strong and well, and give you a hearty appetite.

Inflamed itching, burning, crusty and scaly skin and scalp of infants soothed and cured by Johnson's Oriental Soap. Sold by King Bros.

King Bros. recommend Johnson's Magnetic Oil for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, lame back, it quickly relieves pain.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you will find the finest line of Cigars, Pipes, &c., in the city.

The Japanese Pile Cure is the only proper application for internal piles and is guaranteed in every case by King Bros.

Fits, dizziness, hysteria, wakefulness, bad dreams and softening of the brain quickly cured by Magnetic Nervine. Sold by King Bros.

McDuffie's New Soda Fountain is in full operation. It is a beauty—new and novel design. You are invited to call.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS, ELLIS CO.,
May 7, 1892.

I consider Pond's Extract one of the best medicines used. I use it for burns, bruises, neuralgia and internal hemorrhages. It is also fine in female troubles. Dr. D. G. Thomson of this city first called my attention to your remedy. He is no quack doctor either, but one of the best in all this section, a graduate of several Medical Colleges, including Bellevue College of New York. I could not keep house without Pond's Extract and I know others who think as much of it as I do.

Respectfully, MRS. M. E. HARRIS.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

At McDuffie's Soda Fountain you can get the finest drinks. A specialty will be made in it this season.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

New Drinks this season at McDuffie's New Soda Fountain.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Have you ever tried McDuffie's Chill Cure. It is quick and a positive cure.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Try McDuffie's New Perfumes—a variety, and his own make. They are very fine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containg nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try *BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.* It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

DIED.

WHITTED—In Bladen county, on Thursday the 11th inst., Mr. WM. NASH WHITTED, in his 80th year. Interment took place at St. Paul's, Robeson county.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Reported by A. E. Rankin & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	75
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	11	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	12½	Flint—damaged,	1@3
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	11	Green,	2
Shoulders.	6½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	12	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	12½
BAGGING,	7@0	Western,	13
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern	30@00	(12d basis),	2.40
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	7@0
Rio,	25@00	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.20	Sweet—new,	80
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	1.50
EGGS	11	SALT,	95
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee,	5
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	65	SHEETINGS,	6½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new.	60	TALLOW,	5
Oats	50@55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	100	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	65	CornWhisky,	.175@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling dull............................7½
Middling..7¼
Strict Low Middling..............................6¾
Low Middling...6½
Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 25 cents
Rosin dull at 75c.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 16.

COTTON.—Cotton steady, with sales on a basis of 7¼ cents for Middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTIE.—The market steady at 27 cents per gallon.

TAR—Quiet at 95c.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 85c. per bbl. for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained.

TURPENTINE (Crude) Distillers quote the market firm at $1.55 for Virgin, $1.55 for Yellow Dip and $1 for Hard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BIBLE TRUTH.

Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth (2 Tim., 11: 15); Ten Outline Studies of the More Important Divisions of Scripture; The Jew, the Gentile and the Church of God; The Seven Dispensations; The Two Advents; The Two Resurrections; The Five Judgments; Law and Grace; The Believer's Two Natures; The Believers Standing and State; Salvation and Rewards; Believers and Professors, by C. I. Scofield of the Southwestern School of the Bible, Dallas, Texas. Cloth, 25c.; Paper Cover, 15c.

Behold He Cometh, by Luther Rees, of Paris. Texas, Paper Cover, 10c.; and other Tracts on the Coming of the Lord, by a number of Bible students.

Gospel Tracts for the Unsaved, including the Dying Drummer Boy. Small 75c. per 100; large 5c each.

A variety of Gospel Tracts at 10, 15, 20 and 30c. per 100.

Many of the Lord's people first learned that Christ died for the ungodly and were saved through Gospel tracts. Orders for the above tracts solicited.

W. S. PRIOR,
Fayetteville, N. C.

5—18—93

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

At Fayetteville, N. C., in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 4th day of May, 1893.

RESOURCES:

Loans on Real Estate,	$ 38,000 00
All other loans and discounts,	394,567 26
Overdrafts,	7,300 00
Stocks, bonds and mortgages,	515 36
Due from Banks,	11,596 25
Banking House,	6,000 00
Other real estate,	2,662 97
Furniture and fixtures,	2,000 00
Current expenses,	2,192 25
Taxes paid,	[illegible]0 00
Cash items,	7,609 35
Gold Coin,	2,190 00
Silver Coin,	16,217 61
National Bank notes,	5,350 00
United States Notes,	15,000 00
Total,	$511,251 05

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund,	10,000 00
Undivided profits,	10,612 15
Deposits subject to check,	159,455 56
Due to Banks,	10,930 27
Notes and bills rediscounted,	15,271 15
Cashiers' Checks outstanding,	32 00
Demand certificates of deposit,	4,949 92
Total,	$511,251 05

I, John C. Haigh, Cashier of the above Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN C. HAIGH, Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Cumberland.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of May, 1893. GEO. G. MYROVER, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

J. D. WILLIAMS, H. W. LILLY, E. J. LILLY, } Directors.

May 18, 1893. 1t

Treasurer's Report

Of the Town of Hope Mills, May 13th, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

Balance,	$143 82	
Fines,	49 75	
Taxes collected,	381 65	
Street and Bridge account,	9 72	
		$584 94

EXPENDITURES.

Holding elections, 1892–'93,	$ 23 15	
Police service,	110 90	
Streets, bridges and draining,	329 22	
Clerk, treasurer and attorney,	50 00	
Tax listing,	15 00	
Tax collecting,	14 54	
Sundry expenses,	34 80	
		$577 61
Balance in hand of Treasurer,		$7 33

D. C. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Approved by A. McDOUGALD, EDWIN WISHART, W. K. RAGAN, } Commissioners.

5—18—93 1t

For Sale Cheap.

A Seventy-Five Dollar KIMBALL ORGAN, perfectly new and in the hands of the manufacturer. Can be bought cheap at a sacrifice. For terms and particulars apply at the OBSERVER OFFICE

5—18—93.

Established 1834.

Warren Prior & Son.

We have now in our employ Mr. MAX A. TILLER, Watchmaker of Germany. We are prepared to repair

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

PROMPTLY.

We solicit your repairing. Orders invited for Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Metropolitan One Price Racket Store.

The people are fast learning our popular prices, and are pleased with our modern method of doing business—the only true method—namely: Quick sales and short profits, one price to all for the cash down. To those who may think popularity in price inconsistent with quality, we invite inspection. It will not cost you any thing to look, and we are always pleased to show goods. We are receiving goods nearly every day from our mammoth establishment in New York, which enables us to make these offerings that cannot be matched by any house in Fayetteville. But here are our figures—they speak more eloquently than words. Note them carefully. Come and see us and judge for yourselves.

DRESS GOODS.

We call special attention to our line of Colored Satteens. They are superior in textural finish and beauty of design, made to sell for 25c. per yard—our price 19c.; Brocaded Satteens in black satin stripes or raised figures, beautiful finish at 25c.; also solid black Satteen, henrietta or cashmere finish—always seasonable—worth all of 30c. per yard, our price 25c.; other Satteens at 12½.

We quote Wool Challie, solid and figured at 15c.; Silk Finish Foulards at 12, Princess Lawn at 10, Satin Stripe Figured Lawn at 12; Light Blue Mulls at 16 and 20c.

Just received a beautiful line of Black Organdies at 20 and 25; also Satin Stripe Organdies at 23; White Lawn Lace Stripe at 12½; Plain White Victoria Lawn of superior quality at 15c.; Pique at 20.

India Linen at 9, 10, 12½, 15 and 17c.; Dotted Swiss at 25 and 32c.; Cross Bar Muslin at 12, 12½ and 15c.

We are offering a beautiful line of Dress Ginghams, latest styles at 8, worth 10c.; French Chambrays in pink and blue, soft finish, 33 inches, at 15; extra good value, worth fully 20c.

Illuminated Chameleans Brocades 36 inches at 19 and 24; beautiful line Bedford Cords in five different shades at 10c.

The want of space forbids our going through the whole list in detail, but we call your attention to the fact that our numerous departments, namely: Shoes, Hats, Gents' Furnishing, Hosiery, Notions, Linen, Stationery, Millinery and Tinware, are filled with bargains. Just take a look at these figures and bear them in mind the next time you go shopping. Fifty good white Envelopes for 5c.; Note Paper 4c. a quire; Lead Pencils 2, 3, 5 and 10c. a doz.; Needles 1c. a paper; Pins 1c. a paper; best Brass Pins 3c. a paper; good Steel Pens 3c. a doz.; Men's and Boy's Suspenders 10, 15, 20 25, 30 and 40c. a pair; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs at 5, 7, 10, 15 and 25c. Some beautiful Chiffon Handkerchiefs at 20; sold everywhere for 35 and 40c., Linen Towels from 5 to 15c. each; Napkins 35 to 75c. doz.; Crash 5 to 15c. per yard; some extra values in Turkish Bath Towels—very large at 18 and 25c. each; beautiful Tidies at 10 and 15c. each; Curtain Net 10 to 15c. per yard; Scrim 5c. per yard; Buggy Robes at 40c. to $1.25 each; Hosiery at all prices—5 to 50c. per pair. The latest thing in Hats, the "Fedora" or creased top soft fur hat. We have them in black, pearl and tan colors—regular $2.00 goods—our price $1.05, $1.30 and $1.45. You should see these hats to appreciate them at the price quoted. Our figured embroidered puff bosom Shirts are now all the rage, and are going fast at 90c.—a regular $1.25 shirt; Ladies' Vests from 8 to 20c.; Men's Gauze Shirts 18 to 35c. each. Don't forget to look through our Tinware department. We have many things there that will interest you—especially when you learn the prices. Ask for our patent covered roasting pans. No housekeeper should be without one. They have been sold here at $1.25. Our price 75 and 95c. They are great. We are still offering Straw Matting at $5.30, $6.30, $7.75 and $8.90 per roll of 40 yards.

G. W. BOWEN,
23 HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

5—18—93

NOTICE.

I return my thanks to my friends and customers for their liberal patronage. After an illness and confinement of three months my health is now restored so that I am enabled to resume business as heretofore.

REPAIRING AND NEW WORK

in the best of materials in my line.

Respectfully,
THOMAS GILL,
Up stairs in McDaniel building.

5—18—93 tf

ANNOUNCEMENT!

HAVING ACCEPTED THE STATE AGENCY FOR THE OLD AND RELIALE TOBACCO FACTORS OF

J. W. WEST & CO.,

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SHOW THE TRADE OF FAYETTEVILLE A FULL LINE OF

TOBACCO,

—IN—

Navy, Plugs and Twist,

IN WHICH I DEFY COMPETITION EITHER AS TO PRICE BEAUTY OR QUALITY.

Respectfully,
J. B. UNDERWOOD, Jr.,
Merchandise Broker,
No. 2. Thornton Block.

5—11—93 tf

THE

Snow Camp Woolen Mills

are now running the 5th year since their organization and have increased their product each year. They are prepared to make Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Knitting Yarns, &c. As they are the only woolen mills in central North Carolina, it is to the interest of farmers of this and adjoining counties to give their patronage to this concern. It being close at hand, reduces freight charges made for long distances. Goods will be exchanged for wool, or it will be manufactured into goods for the owner. For terms and prices address

DIXON M'F'G CO.,
Snow Camp, N. C.

5—11—93 4t

NOTICE!

TO CONTRACTORS!

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., May 31st, 1893, for the erection and completion of a brick Court House building at Fayetteville, N. C. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the chairman, at Fayetteville, and at the office of Bruce & Morgan, Architects, Atlanta, Ga. Estimates will be made on a cash basis. Eighty-five per cent. will be paid during the construction on monthly payments, and balance on completion. A bond of $20,000 will be required, and a certified check of $300 must accompany each bid, for the faithful carrying out of proposal.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any bid.

W. C. TROY,
N. W. RAY,
W. S. COOK,
J. A. McPHERSON,
GEO. W. GRAHAM,
Building Committee.

4—27—93

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK W. THORNTON

takes this opportunity of announcing that he has associated with him in the general conduct of his

DRY GOODS

—AND—

CLOTHING BUSINESS

—HIS SON—

FRANK W. THORNTON, JR.,

and that the name and style of the new firm will be

FRANK W. THORNTON & SON.

The new firm respectfully solicits a liberal share of the patronage of the public.

Frank W. Thornton & Son especially invite an inspection of their large and beautiful stock of

Spring and Summer Goods.

Upon their counters is displayed all the latest novelties in

WOOL AND COTTON DRESS GOODS.

in the nicest desirable shades and the most exquisite tints.

They also show a line of

WHITE GOODS,

which for beauty and variety is simply unsurpassed.

Their line of

Laces and Embroideries

is exceedingly attractive and cannot fail to catch the eye of those who admire the useful and the beautiful.

It is the intention of the new firm to sustain the reputation of the old one for fair and honorable dealing, and to keep up their stock in every department, so that it may be truthfully said of it too: "What you can't find at Frank Thornton & Son's can't be found in the State."

Of the old stock remaining unsold bargains will still be given, and special attractions will be offered from time to time during the summer.

Frank Thornton & Son intend making the

SAMPLE DEPARTMENT

a special feature of their business. This department will be in very competent hands, and all orders for samples will receive prompt and careful attention. On all orders amounting to $5.00 or more accompanied by the cash, the goods will be delivered *free*.

Frank W. Thornton & Son guarantee to give you better value for your money than you can obtain elsewhere, and to verify the truth of this statement they ask you to call and examine their stock and prices.

FRANK W. THORNTON & SON.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 8, 1893. 3t

Cheap Crockery!

Large Lot Just Received.

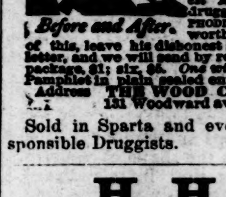
Brown dinner sets $8 to $10.
White dinner sets $9 to $12.
Tea sets $3 to $3.50.
Extra prices in all sorts of dishes, bowls, bakers, jugs, &c., at very low prices.
Also superior Ironstone Teacups and Saucers, Ewers and Basins, &c. All above *English* goods.
Strong thin tumblers for table use, soda fountain use, &c.
Ice cream freezers, berry sets, &c.
Large lot low priced plain and fancy window shades.
Be sure to see these goods.
My country merchant friends will find it will *pay them* to call.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

5—11—93 3t

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.

The Great English Remedy.



Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.* Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps. Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Sparta and everywhere by all responsible Druggists.

H. H. H.

STOVES.

We offer the balance of our stock of HEATING STOVES at cost.

Call early while the offer is open.

Mowers and Reapers.

We are the agents for the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machines. These machines have a world-wide reputation. We will gladly furnish circulars and information to parties interested.

You can get anything you need to build a house with from us.

BUY YOUR CLIPPER PLOW CASTINGS FROM US—WE ARE THE AGENTS.

You will thereby secure the genuine castings, warranted to fit.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

3—16—93—tf

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Finished Monuments and Tablets

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

Photographic Designs.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.

Dec. 22—tf

Wives and Daughters

Often lose the benefit of life assurance, taken out for their protection, because of ill-advised investments. Again, the intentions of the assured sometimes fail of realization through the prodigality of a son to whom the sudden possession of so much money proves too great a temptation. The

Equitable Life

has provided against these contingencies by offering The Tontine Installment Policy. The premiums per thousand are much less than under older forms of insurance, and the amount is payable in 20, 25 or 30 annual payments, thus securing a comfortable income for the beneficiary. Write to

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
For the Carolinas,
ROCK HILL, S. C.

PRIZES ON PATENTS.

How to Get Twenty-five Hundred Dollars for Nothing

The Winner has a Clear Gift of a Small Fortune, and the Losers Have Patents that may Bring them in Still More.

Would you like to make twenty-five hundred dollars? If you would, read carefully what follows and you may see a way to do it.

The Press Claims Company devotes much attention to patents. It has handled thousands of applications for inventions, but it would like to handle thousands more. There is plenty of inventive talent at large in this country, needing nothing but encouragement to produce practical results. That encouragement the Press Claims Company proposes to give.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

A patent strikes most people as an appallingly formidable thing The idea is that an inventor must be a natural genius, like Edison or Bell; that he must devote years to delving in complicated mechanical problems and that he must spend a fortune on delicate experiments before he can get a new device to a patentable degree of perfection. This delusion the company desires to dispel. It desires to get into the head of the public a clear comprehension of the fact that it is not the great, complex, and expensive inventions that bring the best returns to their authors, but the little, simple, and cheap ones—the things that seem so absurdly trivial that the average citizen would feel somewhat ashamed of bringing them to the attention of the Patent Office.

Edison says that the profits he has received from the patents on all his marvelous inventions have not been sufficient to pay the cost of his experiments. But the man who conceived the idea of fastening a bit of rubber cord to a child's ball, so that it would come back to hand when thrown, made a fortune out of his scheme The modern sewing-machine is a miracle of ingenuity—the product of the toil of hundreds of busy brains through a hundred and fifty years, but the whole brilliant result rests upon the simple device of putting the eye of the needle at the point instead of at the other end.

THE LITTLE THINGS THE MOST VALUABLE.

Comparatively few people regard themselves as inventors, but almost everybody has been struck, at one time or another, with ideas that seemed calculated to reduce some of the little frictions of life. Usually such ideas are dismissed without further thought.

"Why don't the railroad company make its car windows so that they can be slid up and down without breaking the passengers' backs?" exclaims the traveler. "If I were running the road I would make them in such a way."

"What was the man that made this saucepan thinking of?" grumbles the cook. "He never had to work over a stove, or he would have known how it ought to have been fixed."

"Hang such a collar button!" growls the man who is late for breakfast. "If I were in the business I'd make buttons that wouldn't slip out, or break off, or gouge out the back of my neck."

And them the various sufferers forget about their grievances and begin to think of something else. If they would sit down at the next convenient opportunity, put their ideas about car windows, saucepans, and collar buttons into practical shape, and then apply for patents, they might find themselves as independently wealthy as the man who invented the iron umbrella ring, or the one who patented the fifteen puzzle.

A TEMPTING OFFER.

To induce people to keep track of their bright ideas and see what there is in them, the Press Claims Company has resolved to offer a prize.

To the person who submits to it the simplest and most promising invention, from a commercial point of view, the company will give twenty-five hundred dollars in cash, in addition to refunding the fees for securing the patent.

It will also advertise the invention free of charge.

This offer is subject to the following conditions:

Every competitor must obtain a patent for his invention through the company. He must first apply for a preliminary search, the cost of which will be five dollars. Should this search show his invention to be unpatentable, he can withdraw without further expense Otherwise he will be expected to complete his application and take out a patent in the regular way The total expense, including Government and Bureau fees, will be seventy dollars. For this, whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a patent that ought to be a valuable property to him The prize will be awarded by a jury consisting of three reputable patent attorneys in Washington. Intending competitors should fill out the following blank, and forward it with their application:

"__________, ______, 1892.

"I submit the within described invention in competion for the Twenty five hundred Dollar Prize offered by the Press Claims Company.

"__________ __________."

NO BLANKS IN THIS COMPETITION

This is a competion of rather an unusual nature. It is common to offer prizes for the best story, or picture, or architectural plan, all the competitors risking the loss of their labor and the successful one merely selling his for the amount of the prize. But the Press Claims Company's offer is something entirely different. Each person is asked merely to help himself, and the one who helps himself to the best advantage is to be rewarded for doing it. The prize is only a stimulus to do something that would be well worth doing without it. The architect whose competitive plan for a club house on a certain corner is not accepted has spent his labor on something of very little use to him. But the person who patents a simple and useful device in the Press Claims Company's competition, need not worry if he fail to secure the prize. He has a substantial result to show for his work—one that will command its value in the market at any time

The plain man who uses any article in his daily work ought to know better how to improve it than the mechanical expert who studies it only from the theoretical point of view. Get rid of the idea that an improvement can be too simple to be worth patenting. The simpler the better. The person who best succeeds in combining simplicity and popularity, will get the Press Claims Company's twenty-five hundred dollars.

The responsibility of this company may be judged from the fact that its stock is held by about three hundred of the leading newspapers of the United States

Address the Press Claims Company, John Wedderburn, managing attorney, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

5—4—93

KING BROS.,

Druggists and Pharmacist,

—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Encouraged by the patronage extended, we we have engaged the services of

MR. ALLEN LEE,

who can be found at our store any hour of the night, and will attend to calls for

MEDICINES, &c.

With every facility and latest and most approved remedies, we shall endeavor to merit and deserve the confidence of the public.

4—13—93 tf

A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw off pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

DON'T FORGET
THE OLD STAND!

Where you can always find a full line of

Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars,

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CUTLERY, HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Don't forget to take our price. Goods delivered free all over town.

Yours truly,

D. A McMILLAN.

3—9—93 tf

JOHNSON'S MAGNETIC OIL!
Instant Killer of Pain.
Internal and External.

Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, COLIC and CRAMPS instantly. Cholera Morbus, Croup, Diptheria, Sore Throat, HEADACHE, as if by magic.

THE HORSE BRAND, Especially prepared for Stock, Double Strength, the most Powerful and Penetrating Liniment for Man or Beast in existence. Large 8i size 75c., 50c. size 45c.

JOHNSON'S ORIENTAL SOAP.

Medicated and Toilet. The Great Skin Cure and Face Beautifier. Ladies will find it the most delicate and highly perfumed Toilet Soap on the market. It is absolutely pure. Makes the skin soft and velvety and restores the lost complexion; is a luxury for the Bath for Infants. It stays itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by

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Fayetteville, N. C.

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Baltimore Md.

4—6—93

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female Weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

5—4—93 5t

ARE YOU INSURED?

Just think how light the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always *"First."*

Where can you get better protection?

Secure your property with

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

12—8—92

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer Murchison,

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamer Cape Fear,

Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

The Steamer Hurt plies between Wilmington and Point Caswell only.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to

W. S. COOK,
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To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Address. Orders solicited from abroad WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Manufacturing.

Wil. Messenger.

In view of the agitation of new industries and manufacturing enterprises for Wilmington, it is hardly necessary to call attention to the fact that our city must be a manufacturing city if it is ever to be of any importance. The city is not in the midst of a great agricultural section, so we must look to the development of our resources in another direction. The experience of other cities in the South demonstrates that the establishment of one industry brings another and another, and a number of industries creates a general prosperity. Diversified industries are the life of Atlanta and other live cities of the South, and we have but to point to manufacturing centres in our own State and in South Carolina to show that prosperity follows the establishment of manufacturing enterprises.

In speaking of this fact to a Messenger representative yesterday, Mr. J. W. Norwood, president of the Atlantic National Bank of this city, reminded us of the growth of cotton manufacturing in sections of South Carolina and the consequent prosperity that has followed. He speaks of his own knowledge when he tells us that there are three, if not more, cotton mills in South Carolina that annually earn $200,000 on a capital of about $500,000, while there are a dozen or more with considerably less capital that clear from $100,000 to $180,000 annually. In order to illustrate the prosperous condition of affairs where these successful mills are, he tells us that the National Bank at Anderson, S. C., recently completed its 20th year and distributed to its stockholders over $450 to every $100 of stock they first put into the concern. This bank was enabled to do this in addition to paying regular dividends. In Greenville, S. C, he also informs us, another National Bank completed its twentieth year and disposed of its surplus by distributing $300 to the stockholders for every $100 they originally invested. This bank has also constantly paid an annual dividend besides this. The stockholders decided to reserve $100 to the $100 first subscribed, and continued the business with stock worth $200 per share. He also mentioned that at Newberry, S. C., one bank paid its stockholders an annual dividend of 50 per cent. He remarked also that all other business and all branches of industry are prosperous in the manufacturing centres of South Carolina, and we have no doubt that the same can be said of the manufacturing centres of North Carolina.

Cotton Crop Report.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The cotton report of the Department of Agriculture for May relates to the progress of cotton planting and contemplated acreage. The proportion of the proposed breadth already planted on May 1st was 85.3 per cent. which approaches very closely the area usually planted at that date, which is estimated at 85 per cent. The returned estimates for several States are as follows:—Virginia 11, North Carolina 85, South Carolina 90, Georgia 93, Florida 92, Alabama 93, Mississippi 85, Louisiana 87, Texas 81, Arkansas 71, Tennessee 76. These figures indicate that the planting is well up to the average as to time. The only States that are behind in planting are Virginia, where the delay is caused by the cold backward spring, Texas, caused by extreme drought and backward spring and Arkansas and Tennessee where extensive rainfalls and cold weather retarded operations. In some districts correspondents report drought, while in others the returns show the retarding cause to be frost and excessive rain. Germination has been slow and the growth of the plant backward. Some indications have been given as to the contemplated acreage as compared with that of last year, which was considerably below the average for a series of years, but they are of uncertain character and, therefore, it is impossible to have any satisfactory predictions thereon, and figures relating thereto are only given to indicate what the correspondents believed to be the intention as to acreage. The reported increase averages 1.8 per cent. The percentage by States is as follows: Virginia 123, North Carolina 116, South Carolina 106, Georgia 103, Florida 116, Alabama 102, Mississippi 98, Louisiana 98, Texas 100, Arkansas 98, Tennessee 100. There will be less replanting than usual owing to the great scarcity of seed.

The estimate of acreage will be made on June 1st as usual.

Spinning Tops.

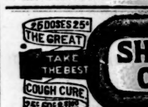
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The peg top will never be displaced in the affections of the small boy," said H. C. Ives, a toy man of Bridgeport, Conn. "Spring brings many new patterns of the pirouetting plaything, but while they come and go the old time peg top, shapely but unembellished, remains, and its popularity continues to grow with the years. The boys are spinning tops now all over the United States. Even the big young men of Yale college have taken to top spinning. But you don't see any fancy tops anywhere. Inventors have designed fountain tops to spin in a tub of water and throw up sprays, hot air tops and planetary gyroscopes, singing tops and humming tops, World's fair tops in the shape of spheres, and aeroplane tops that fit cloudward, but none of them survives a single season. The peg top, with or without a head, is ever in demand, though. They are spinning everywhere.

"An evidence, too, that boys are not as barbaric as they used to be in their sports is had in the disappearance of the long steel point tops. I remember when I was a boy we used to purchase steel pointers to do up other boys' tops with, or we would draw the ordinary peg from a top and substitute a long nail sharpened down to a very keen point. Many is the top I split with my steel pointer in the good old days, but I don't see any steel pointers now, so I take it for granted the genus kid has undergone some humanization in recent years."

Make a Note of It!

Read it over and over again, spell it out and sing it, until it is indelibly fixed in your mind, that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is an infallible cure for chronic catarrh of the head, with all its distressing complications. Impaired taste and smell, offensive breath, ringing noises in the head, defective hearing, nose and throat ailments, are not only relieved, but positively and permanently cured! This is no fancy of the imagination, but a hard, solid fact, proven over and over again, and vouched for, under a forfeiture of $500, by its manufacturers, the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. "A word to the wise is sufficient."



SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lame Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: *"Shiloh's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used."* For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will positively relieve and Cure you. Price 50 cts. This Injector for its successful treatment is furnished free. Remember, Shiloh's Remedies are sold on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

CHILD BIRTH . . . MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price $1.50 per bottle
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Administrator's Notice

Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Margaret A. Patterson, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment on or before the 2 th day of April, 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 13th day of April, 1893.

ED. R. McKETHAN.
Public Administrator.

4—20—93 6t

NOW IS THE TIME

To Have Your Spring and Summer Suits Made to Order.

Having just received a fine line of samples for the

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON,

I am prepared to furnish the trade with all the latest styles.

Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing Gentlemen's Clothing a Specialty.

PRICES OF SUITS RANGE FROM $25.00 UP; PANTALOON $8 00 UP.

Gentlemen's own material cut or made up in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

Thanking the public generally for their past patronage, I ask for a continuance of same.

M. JUDGE,
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILOR,
Overbaugh House, Green Street.

4—6—93 tf

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Fayetteville, N. C.

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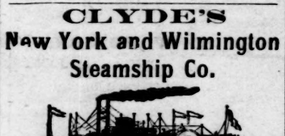
New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.



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Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

PAWNEE.....Saturday, May 13
CROATAN.....Saturday, May 20

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, May 13
PAWNEE.....Saturday, May 20

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, May 9
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, May 16

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Wilmington, N. C.

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CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect May 7th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:12 "
Arrive Sanford,	9:30 "
Leave Sanford,	9.50 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:23 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:47 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:49 "
Leave Maxton,	9:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:00 "
Leave Greenboro,	9:20 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:35 "
Arrive Madison,	11:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:15 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:55 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke. and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast at Sanford, dinner at Walnut Cove, and supper at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 8th, 1893.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 27. Daily.		No. 41. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 55. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	5 07	.....	6 15	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	6 01	.....	7 23	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....	P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	6 01	.....	7 23	.....
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 38	.....	7 58	2 35
Leave Selma....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	8 34	.....	.....	5 15
Arrive Florence.	10 25	10 40	.....	.....	8 30

	No. 47 Daily.				
	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 48	.....	7 58	.....
Leave Goldboro.	3 20	7 35	.....	8 43	.....
Leave Magnolia.	4 30	8 42	.....	9 55	.....
Ar. Wilmington.	6 00	10 15	.....	11 25	.....
	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED May 8th, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	7 30	.....	6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	9 34	.....	9 50
Leave Selma....	.....	.....	.....	11 49
Arrive Wilson..	.....	11 30	.....	12 50

	No. 48 Daily.			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30	7 45	4 00	.....
Leave Magnolia	11 10	9 16	5 37	.....
Leave Goldsboro	12 20	10 17	6 50	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	11 00	7 42	.....

	No. 14 Daily.			
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 30	7 48	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	8 30	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	8 30	.....
Arrive Weldon...	3 05	1 00	9 40	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	.....

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:48 P M. Greenville 6:28 P M., Kinston 7:30 P M. Returning, eaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M, Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 9:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:00 P. M., arrives Washington 7:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sundays 3:50 P M; arrives Plymouth 8:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 A M

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriv ng Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:50 P M, Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:30 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:00 A M; arrive Latta 7:15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 4:00 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 79 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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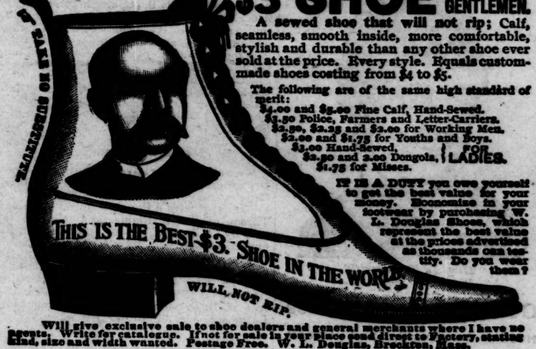

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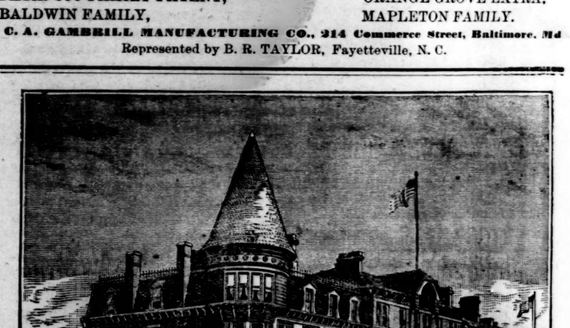

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